VLADYSLAVOVA, M. S.

36950. Organ slukha u bol'nykh gipertonicheskoy bolezn'yu, lechennykh n kotorymi fizicheskimi faktorami. Trudy Uzbek. gos. nauch. - issled. in-ta kurortologii i fizioterapii im. Semashko, sb. 11, 1949, s. 208-17.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

VENETSKIY, I.

AUTHORS: Kil'dishev, G., and Venetskiy, I. 2-58-5-13/17

TITLE: The Selective Method in Statistics (Vyborochnyy metod v statistike)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Statistiki, 1958, Nr 5, pp 79-80 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors review a book by V.N. Krylov, named "The Selective Method in Statistics" and published by Gosstatizdat, in 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

VENTSKIY, Il'ya Grigor'yevich; KIL'DISHEV, Grigoriy Semenovich; BOYARSKIY, A.Ya., professor, [illegible] redaktor; SHENTSIS, Ye.M., redaktor; VINOGRADOVA, V.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual of mathematical statistics] Posobie po matematicheskoi statistike. Moskva, Gos. statisticheskoe izd-vo, 1956. 201 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(Mathematical statistics)

KHALEVIN, A.A.; VENETSKIY, V.N., uchitel'.; BYSTROV, I.V.; NIMENSKIY, I.P., uchitel'.

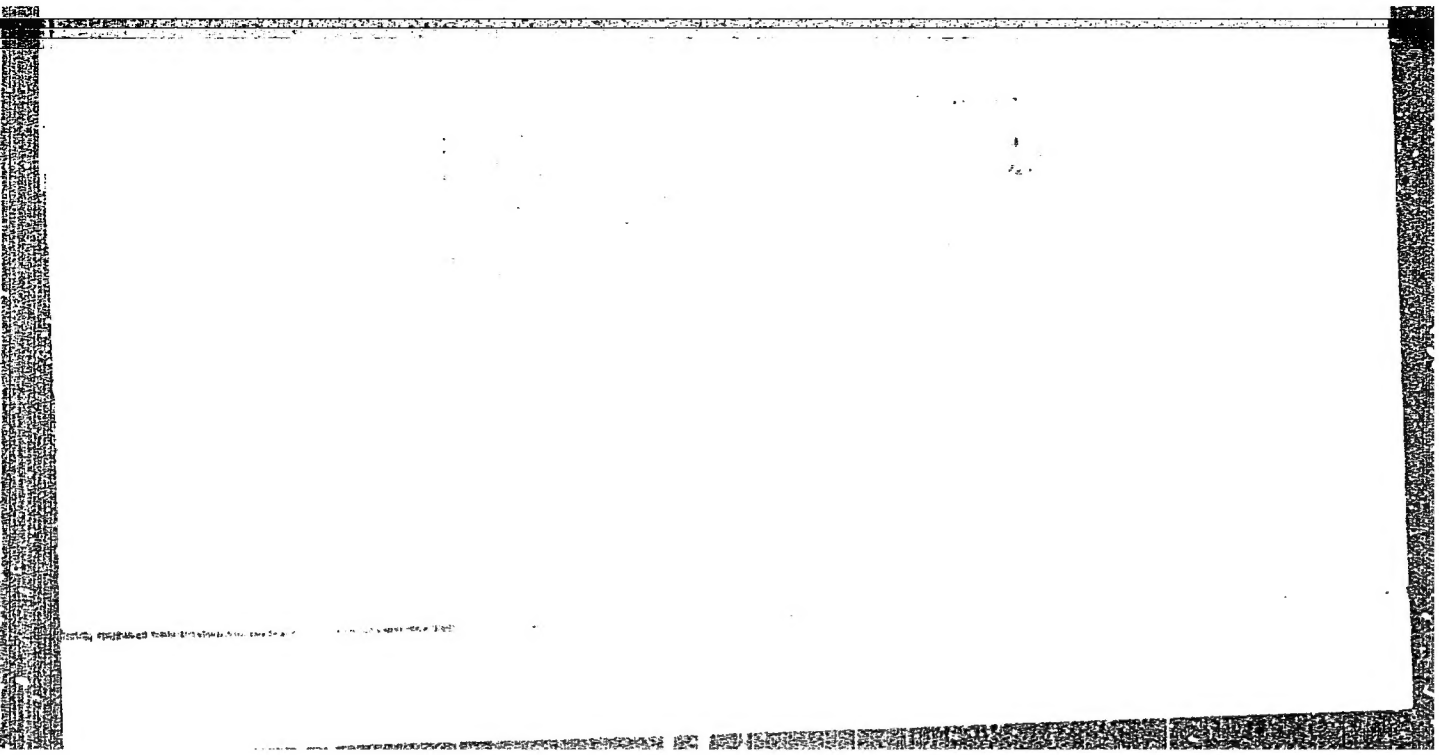
Organizing practical work in stockbreeding. Est.v shkole no.3: 75-80 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Zaveduyushchiy uchebnoy chastiyu shkoly (for Khalevin).
2. Metodist Smol'ninskogo rayonnogo otdela narodnogo obrazovaniya (for Bystrov).
(Stock and stockbreeding--Study and teaching)

VENEVSKAYA, O.V.

Evolution of thermoregulation in ontogenesis in children; oscillation of skin temperature in infants born at term in various environmental temperatures. Pediatriia, Moskva no.6:13-18 Nov-Dec 1953. (CLML 25:5)

1. Communication 5. 2. Of the Laboratory of Age-Group Physiology (Head -- Prof. B. D. Kravchinskiy) of Leningrad Republic Scientific-Research Pediatric Institute and the Department of Hospital Pediatrics (Head -- Prof. A. F. Tur) of Leningrad Pediatric Medical Institute.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859410009-4"

VENEVTSEV, Yu.N.; ZHDANOV, G.S.; SHEKDRIA, T.N.

X-ray examination of the system $PbTiO_3$-"$PbSnO_3$." Kristallografiia 1 no.6:657-665 '56. (MLRA 10:5)

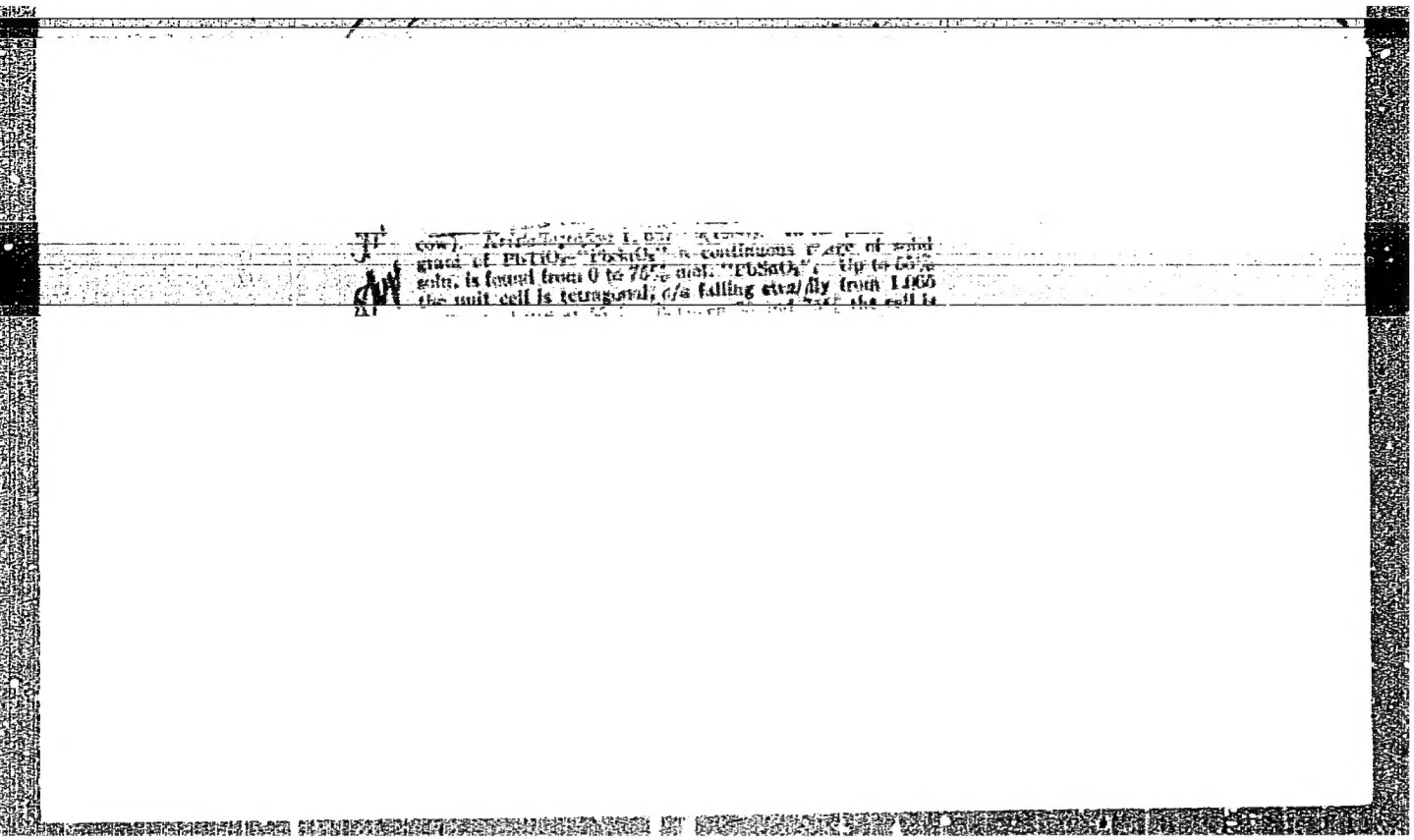
1.Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova.
(Lead titanates)
(Tin compounds)
(X-ray crystallography)

VENEVTSEV, Yu.N.; ZHDANOV, G.S.

[redacted]

Crystallochemistry of ferroelectric substances with perovskite-type structures. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 21 no.2:275-285 F '57.

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova.
(Ferroelectric substances) (Crystallochemistry)



VENEVTSEV, Yu.

70-2-5/24

AUTHOR: Venevtsev, Yu.N., Kapyshev, A.G. and Shumov, Yu.V.

TITLE: An X-ray structural investigation of the system $PbTiO_3$ - $BaSnO_3$. (Rentgenograficheskoye issledovaniye systemy $PbTiO_3$ - $BaSnO_3$.)

PERIODICAL: "Kristallografiya" (Crystallography), 1957, Vol.2, No.2, pp.233-238 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: X-ray powder photographs of the system $PbTiO_3$ - $BaSnO_3$ at various temperatures showed a continuous range of solid solutions. The phase diagram of $(Pb,Ba)(Ti,Sn)O_3$ was constructed showing only two phases, one cubic (paraelectric), the other tetragonal (ferro-electric). The diagram agrees with that traced from di-electric measurements by I.E. Myl'nikova. The Curie temperature in this system falls more sharply with increasing Sn concentration than in the $Pb(Ti,Sn)O_3$ system.

Both $SnTiO_3$ and $BaSnO_3$ have the perovskite structure but the former compound is ferro-electric. Examination of their solid solutions was expected to elucidate some of the factors leading to ferro-electricity in the perovskite structures. Specimens were prepared in the Institute for Silicate Chemistry (IKhS AN SSSR) from $BaCO_3$, TiO_2, SnO_2 and PbO by heating at

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An X-ray structural investigation of the system $PbTiO_3$ - $BaSnO_3$. (Cont.)

1 250 C for one hour. X-ray powder photographs were taken with Cu or Cr radiation measuring particularly the high angle lines. The accuracy in the cell sides was about ± 0.003 A.

A change from the tetragonal form ($PbTiO_3$) to the cubic ($BaSnO_3$) took place at 43 mol % of the latter with no discontinuity in the cell volume. The ratio c/a does not decrease continuously to 1 but drops sharply from 1.003. High temperature photographs from 30 mol % $BaSnO_3$ showed a Curie temperature of 190 ± 10 C compared with 490°C for pure $PbTiO_3$. Specimens with 43 mol % $BaSnO_3$ have a Curie temperature about 15 C. A specimen with a Curie temperature of -183 C will have a composition of between 40 and 60% $BaSnO_3$. A rhombohedral phase of $Pb(Ti,Sn)O_3$ is found. The correctness of the factors proposed earlier by Venevtsev (Dissertation, MIFI, Moscow, 1955, and Izv. Ak. Nauk, Ser Fiz., 21, 2, 1957) as influencing the Curie temperatures of compounds with t less than 1 is confirmed.

Discussions with Prof. G.S. Zhdanov and the assistance of Dr. G.A. Smolenskiy and Cand. I.E. Myl'nikova are acknowledged.

Card 2/3 There are 4 figures and 19 references, 9 of which are Slavic.

70-2-5/24

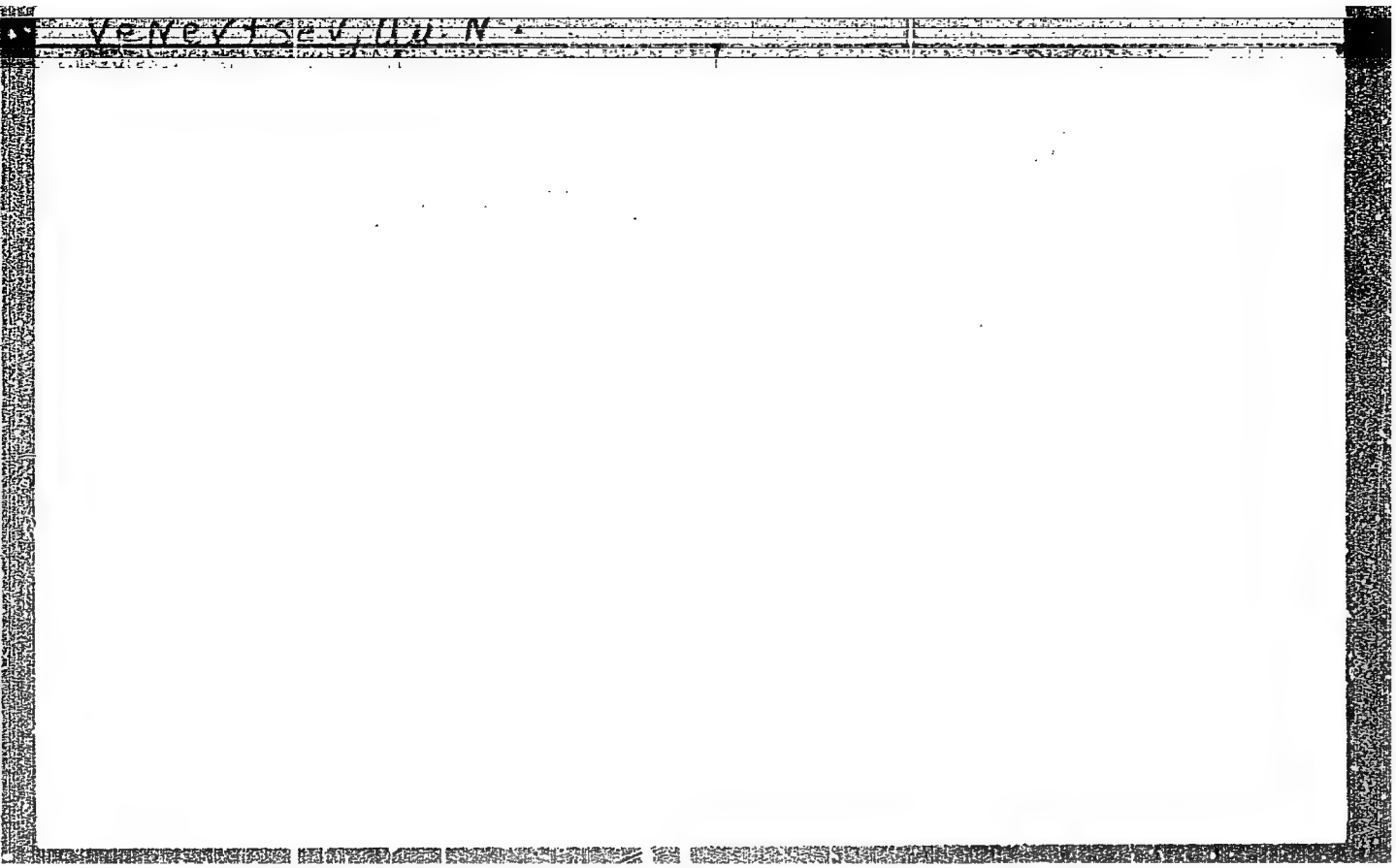
An X-ray structural investigation of the system $PbTiO_3$ - $BaSnO_3$. (Cont.)

ASSOCIATION: Physico-Chemical Institute im. L.Ya. Karpova. (Fiziko-Khimicheskiy Institut i. L.Ta. Karpova)

Card 3/3

SUBMITTED: November 16, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress



Venevtsev, Yu. N.

B-5

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Crystals

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 7262

Author : Venevtsev, Yu.N. and Zhdanov, G.S.
Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR
Title : X-ray Structural Analysis of Solid Solutions of Ferroelectrics with Structures of the Perovskite Type

Orig Pub : Izv. AN SSSR, Physical Series, 1956, Vol 20, No 2, 178-184

Abstract : The basic results of the investigation of the systems $PbTiO_3$ (I)-$PbSnO_3$ (II) and $PbZrO_3$ (III)-II are presented. It is established that samples of composition II prepared by sintering PbO and SnO_2 at temperatures of 800-1,500° are not compounds but consist of two phases, Pb_2SnO_4 and SnO_2. The investigation of the I-II system yielded results which differ somewhat from previously published data (RZhKhim, 1956, 21833). Thus at 55 mole percent II a transition is observed from tetragonal symgony to

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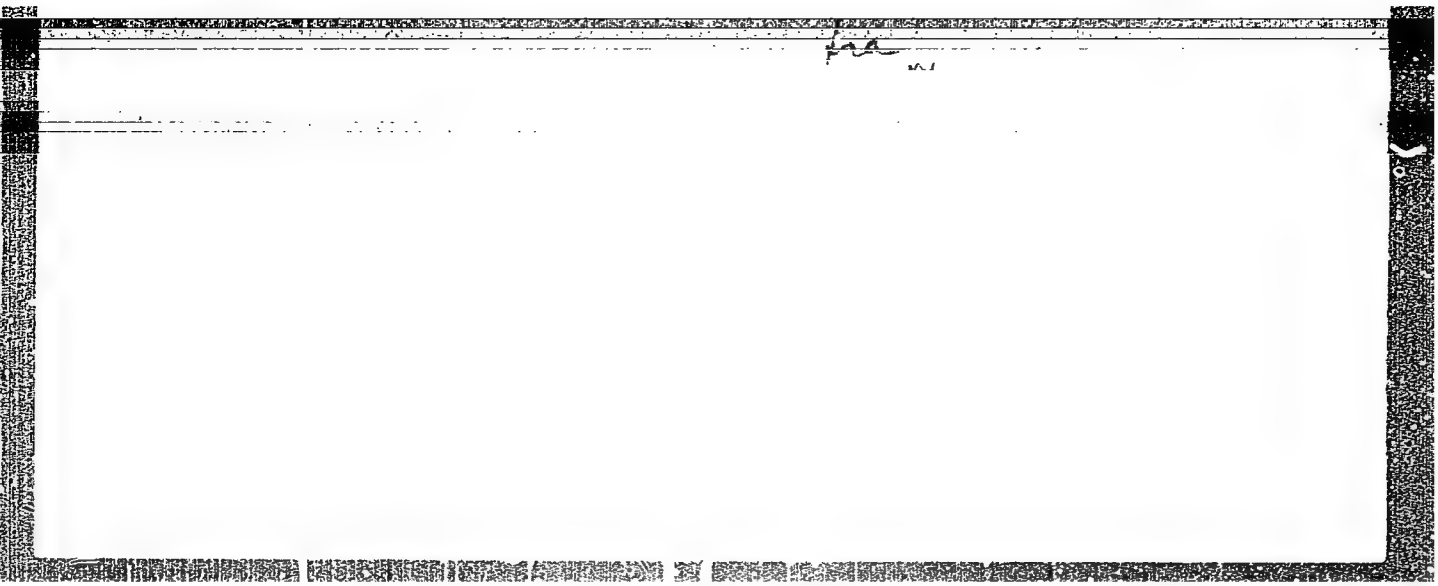
rhombohedral. This relation had not been observed earlier. A phase diagram of the solid solution $Pb(Ti, Sn)O_3$, differing from that for $Ba(Ti, Sn)O_3$, has been constructed. In the system II-III abroad region of solid solution based on III and extending up to 75 mole percent II can be observed. With increasing II content the Curie temperature increases slightly and between the para- and antiferroelectric modifications there appears a ferroelectric modification with rhombohedral symmetry. The region in which this intermediate phase is formed increases in extent with II content. A similarity has been established between the phase diagrams of $Pb(Ti, Sn)O_3$ and $Pb(Zr, Sn)O_3$ and that of $Pb(Ti, Zr)O_3$. A classification of the ferroelectrics and antiferroelectrics ABO_3 with structures of the perovskite type is proposed, based on the ferroelectrically active cation (A or B). $BaTiO_3$ and $KNbO_3$ can be assigned to the group of compounds in which polarization

is due to the motion of the cation B. The compounds $KTaO_3$, $PbTiO_3$, $SrTiO_3$, $PbHfO_3$, $PbZrO_3$, $NaNbO_3$, $NaTaO_3$, $CdTiO_3$ can be assigned to the second group, in which polarization is due to the cation A. A conclusion is drawn on the applicability of the ionic model to the geometrical analysis of the possible atomic displacements in the compounds under discussion, using the factor t. For the first group of compounds $t \sim 1$, for the second, $t < 1$. For the ferroelectrics and antiferroelectrics with $t < 1$ and cations A of like valency, it has been established that at otherwise equal conditions the Curie temperature increases the greater the polarization due to the cation A and the smaller the parameters of the unit cell.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859410009-4"

AUTHORS: Venevtsev, Yu.N. and Zhdanov, G.S.

TITLE: Crystallochemistry of Ferroelectrics of Perovskite Structure. (Kristallokhimiya segnetoelektrikov so strukturoy tipa perovskita)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol. XXl, #2, pp 275 -285, 1957, USSR, Seriya fizicheskaya

ABSTRACT: The data available on some ferroelectrics and antiferroelectrics make it presently possible to classify these compounds by their structural properties and to determine relations between the structure and the character of spontaneous elec polarisation.

For crystallic structure of ferroelectrics with ABO_3 composition of the perovskite type, the existence of BO_6 octahedrals joined by their vertices is a characteristic feature; empty gaps between them are occupied by A-type ions.

The structure of the perovskite type depends mainly up on the ratios of radii of constituent ions. The valence of A ions may be 1,2,3 and that of B ions

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TITLE: Crystallochemistry of Ferroelectrics of Perovskite Structure. (Kristallokhimiya segnetoelektrikov so strukturoy tipa perovskita)

- 5,4,3 respectively. When A ions and oxygen ions have equal radii, these ions form a densely packed cubic structure. Within the oxygen octahedrals of this structure, B-ions may possess a maximum radius equal to 0.414 of the oxygen ion radius, i.e. 0.56 A. Thus an ideal contact of adjacent ions takes place when the ratio $t = \frac{r_A + r_O}{\sqrt{2}(r_B + r_O)}$ is equal to 1.

According to Megaw (8) and Naray-Szabo (9) it is sufficient to take into account co-ordination numbers of ions for evaluating the factor t by the formula:

$$t = \frac{R_{A(12)} + R_O}{\sqrt{2}(R_B + R_O)}$$

where R_A, R_B and R_O are tabular values of A,B,O ion radii, and subscript (12) means tabular value of the A ion radius corrected for the case of co-ordination number 12.

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TITLE: Crystallochemistry of Ferroelectrics of Perovskite Structure. (Kristallokhimiya segnetoelektrikov so strukturoy tipa perovskita)

Peculiar properties of $BaTiO_3$ are connected with the fact that the titanium ion has a "free" space in the $BaTiO_3$ cell. The main condition for the ferroactivity of an ion is that free space in the cell must be available.

Classification results of ferroelectrics and antiferroelectrics of the $BaTiO_3$ group are presented in Table 1. Inspection of this table shows a definite regularity between the t-value and elec polarization character. If t has a value considerably less than 1, the compound has antiferroelectric properties.

Ferroactive cations (A or B) are displaced at a certain temperature (lower than Curie point) from their symmetric positions and thereby bring about the polar rebuilding of the whole cell.

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TITLE: Crystallochemistry of Ferroelectrics of Perovskite Structure. (Kristallokhimiya segnetoelektrikov so strukturoy tipa perovskita)

Displacements of B and A ferroactive cations are observed along the axes of the 2nd and 3rd and 4th orders, which result in monoclinic, rhombohedral and tetragonal distortions respectively. In the cells of antiferroelectrics, antiparallel displacements of ferroactive A cations along the axis of the 2nd order are observed.

Co-ordination numbers of A and B ferroactive cations characterizing their displacements along various axes are given in Table 2.

Ferroelectrics with $t>1$ and accompanied by temperature changes perform 3-phase transitions. Ferroelectric $PbTiO_3$ with $t<1$ and lowering of the temperature performs only a one-phase transition. None of the known ferroelectrics and antiferroelectrics with $t<1$ has shown thus far subsequent displacements of the A

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TITLE: Crystallochemistry of Ferroelectrics of Perovskite Structure. (Kristallokhimiya segnetoelektrikov so strukturoy tipa perovskita)

cation along the 3 possible directions of displacements.

Ferroelectrics possessing the perovskite structure are compounds with principally ionic character of bonds.

The article given 3 figures and 2 tables. The bibliography contains 46 references, of which 10 are Slavic and 1 Hungarian.

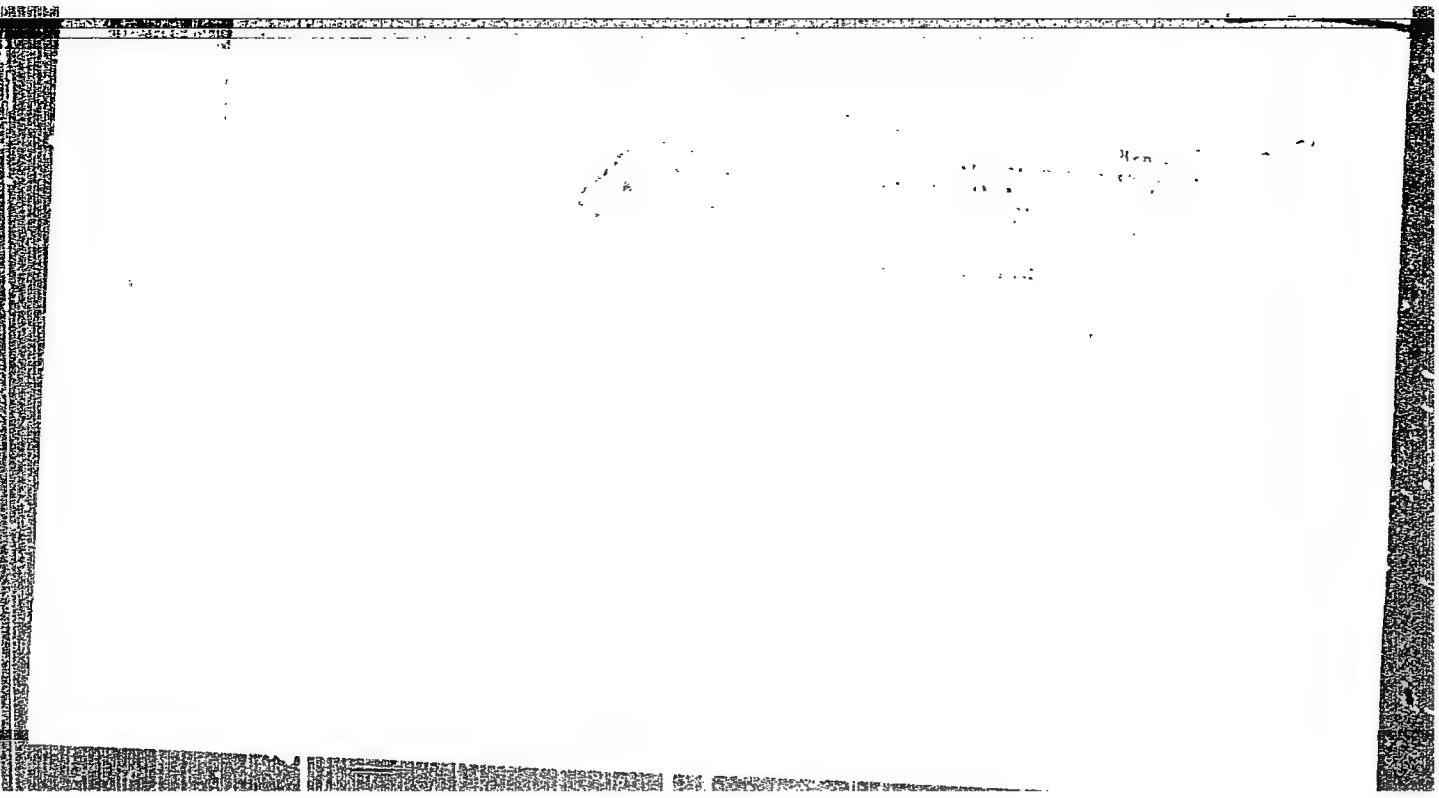
INSTITUTION: Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L.Ya. Karpov

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: No date

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 5/5



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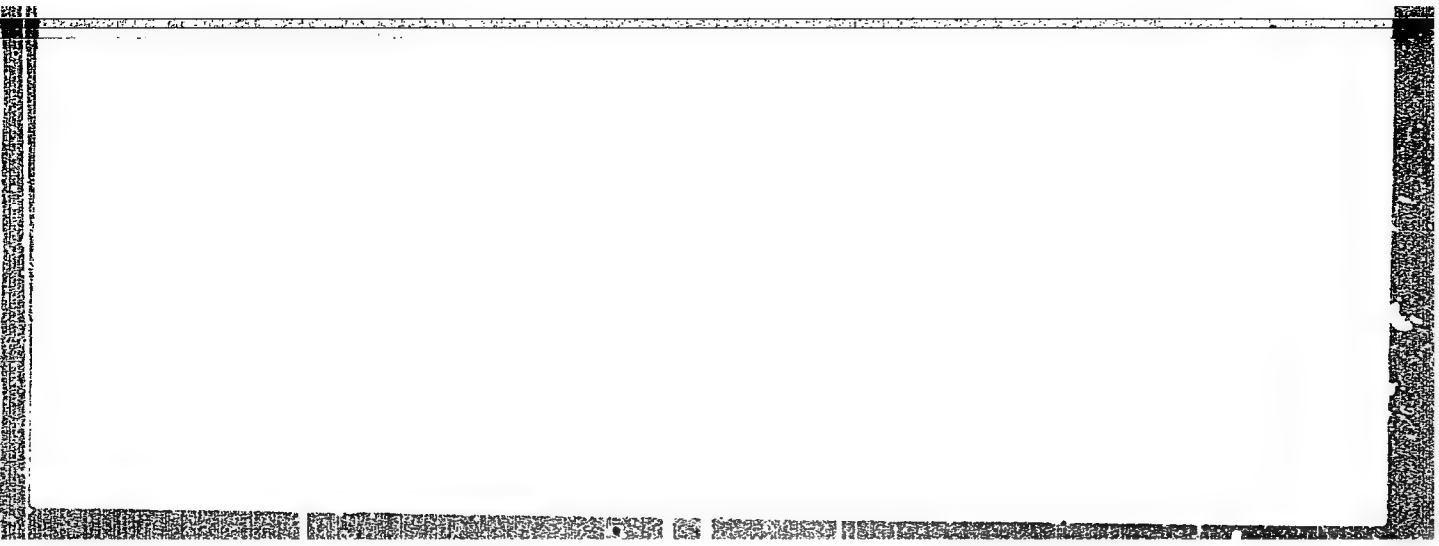

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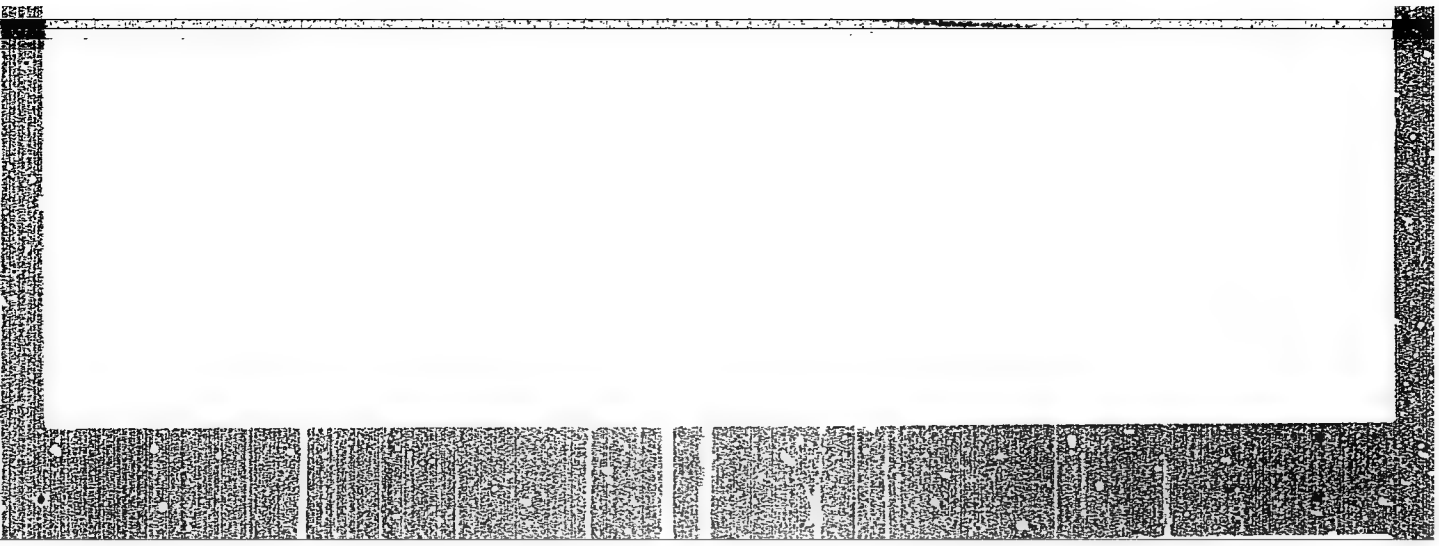


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859410009-4"

VENEVTSEV, Yu.N.; ZHDANOV, G.S.

X-ray structural analysis of ferroelectric solid solutions with perovskite-type structure. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 20 no.2:178-184 F '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Ferroelectric substances)

VENEVTSEV,YU.N.,ZHDANOV,G.S.,SHENDRIK,T.N.

"Investigation by the X-Ray Method of the System $PbTiO_3$ - '$PbSnO_3$,'" by Yu. N. Venevtsev, G. S. Zhdanov, and T. N. Shendrik, Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov, Kristallografiya, Vol 1, No 6, Nov/Dec 56, pp 657-665

An extensive solid solution area of Pb (Ti, Sn) O_3 extending up to 75 mol % of "$PbSnO_3$" (actually Pb_2SnO_4 + SnO_2) has been found to exist in the system $PbTiO_3$ - "$PbSnO_3$". It was established that the constitutional diagram of the solid solution Pb (Ti, Sn) O_3 resembles that of Pb (Ti, Zr) O_3, but differs from that of Ba (Ti, Sn) O_3. The conclusion is drawn that the mechanism of the spontaneous electrical polarization of the seignetto-electric substance $BaTiO_3$ differs from that of $PbTiO_3$, although the two were regarded as completely analogous up to now. This conclusion is based in part on X-ray crystallographic data which show that while in $PbTiO_3$ crystal cells Pb cations are displaced, Ti cations are displaced in $BaTiO_3$ cells.

VENEVTSEV, Yu.N.; ZHDANOV, G.S.

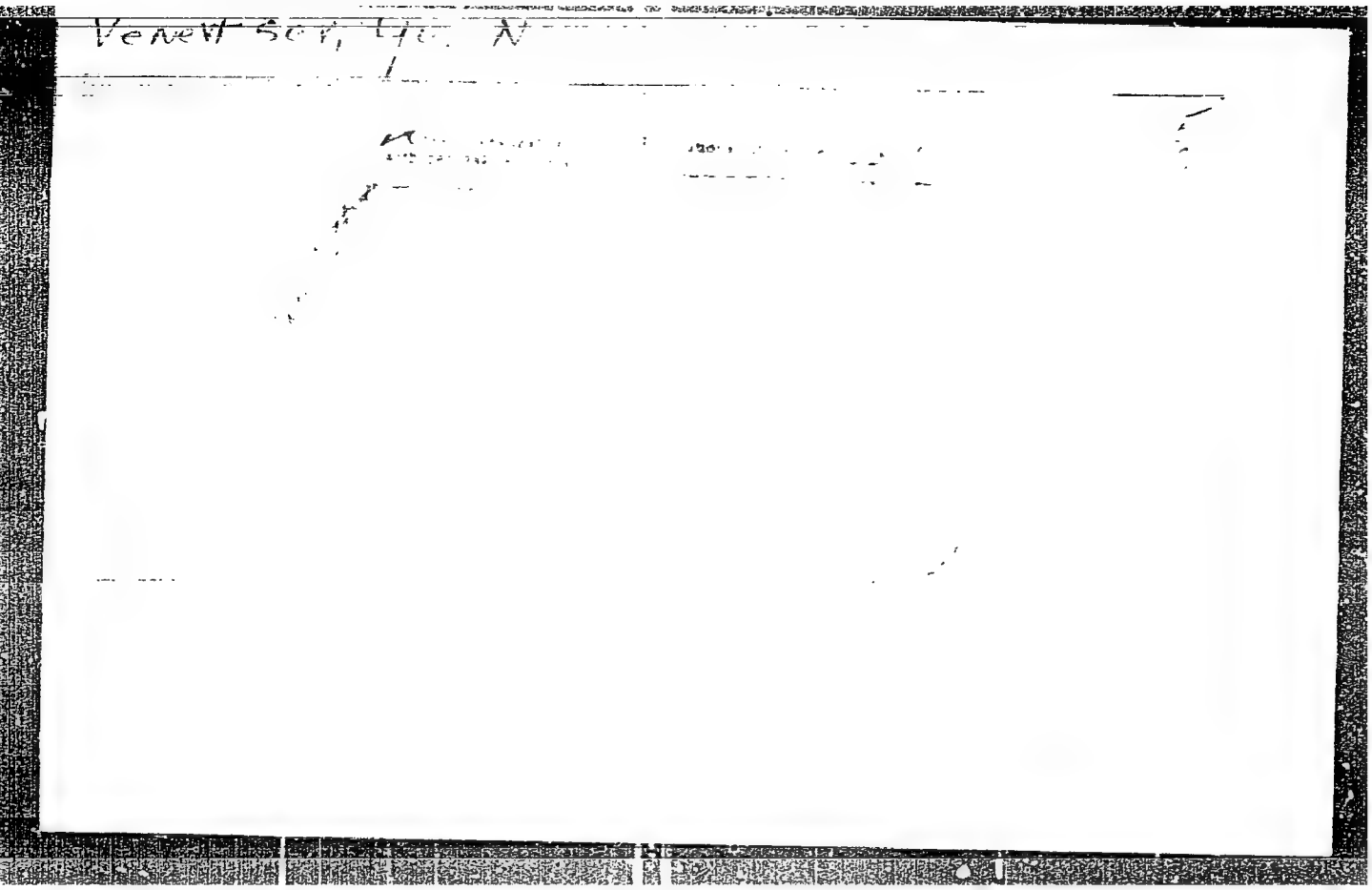
Problem of lead metastannate $PbSnO_3$. Zhur.fiz.khim. 30 no.6: 1324-1326 Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)

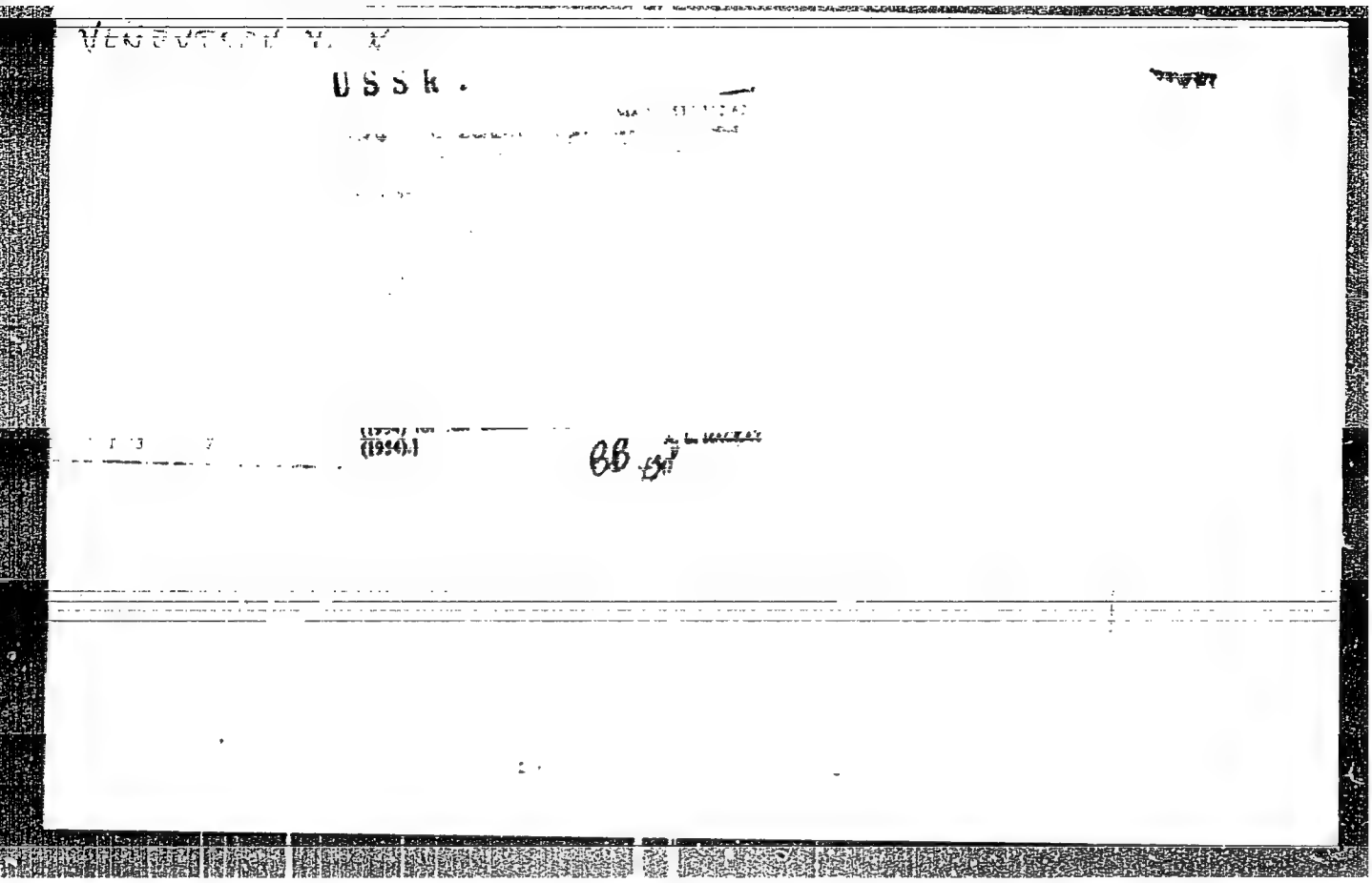
1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova.
(Lead stannate)

VENEVTSEV, Yu. N.

VENEVTSEV, Yu. N.: "X-ray structural investigation of solid solutions of Seignette 'electrics' with structures of the perovskite type". Moscow, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Engineering-Physics Inst. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No 45, 5 November, 1955. Moscow.





VENEVTSEV, Yu.N.

ZHDANOV, G.S.; GLAGOLEVA, V.P.; ZHURAVLEV, N.N.; VENEVTSEV, Yu.N.

Structure of superconductors. Part 1. Investigation of bismuth-nickel systems. Production and investigation of B Ni single crystals. Zhur. eksp. i teor.fiz. 25 no.1:115-122 Je '53. (MLRA 7:10)
(Bismuth-nickel alloys--Electric properties)

VENGENGEYM, G. YA.

"Variations in Atmospheric Circulation Over the Northern Hemisphere," Izvestiya akademii nauk USSR, Geography and Geophysics Series, vol X, No 5, 1946.

AUTHORS: Vengel', T. N., Kolomiyets, B. T. 57-11-9/33

TITLE: Glasslike Semiconductors (Stekloobraznyye poluprovodniki)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz., 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 11, pp. 2484-2491 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Some material properties in the system As_2Se_3 - As_2Te_3 are given. It is the continuation of the paper in Izv. AN SSSR, ser.fiz. XX, Nr 12, 1496, 1956. This system is characterized by a great number of glasslike substances and by a single-phase structure in its crystal part. The correlation between the variation of the chemical composition of the glasses and the conductivity, the photo conductivity, absorption, thermo-electromotive force, and density was detected. The variations of the properties in the case of transition from the glasslike state into the crystalline and the dependence of the properties from the composition variation were investigated. It is shown that the statement that the new "chalkogenid" glasses with increased conductivity are typical semiconductors is justified to its full extent. The existence of a distinct inner photo effect with an inertia which does not differ from that of the photo effects of ordinary semiconductors proofs that in the case of glasses of the As_2Se_3 - As_2Te_3 system the conductivity is an electron conductivity. It is shown that such properties as density, conductivity, photo conductivity, absorp-

tion limit and in a somewhat more complicated form also the thermo-electromotive force change gradually to such an extent as the As_2Te_3 content changes. It is assumed that the glasslike part of the As_2Se_3 - As_2Te_3 system forms a continuous series of solid substitution solutions and that from this point of view there is no difference between the glasslike and the crystalline substances. In either case the nature of the substituting atoms plays the decisive role in the variation of the electric properties, not the sequence of their order. A greater atomic weight of the telluride leads to the increase of the density, a greater "metal_izing" to the increase of the conductivity. The system is also in its crystalline part a continous series of solid substitution solutions. There are 1o figures, 2 tables, 6 Slavic references.

Glasslike Semiconductors.

57-11-9/33

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Physical-Technical Institute AN USSR (Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: April 15, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

BOGUSEVICIUTE, A.; LUKAITIENE, M.; NOVASAITIS, M.; SKEIVIENE, O.; VENGELIAUSKAITE, A.; SESELGIENE, T., arkhitekt; ZUKLYS,L., kand. biol. nauk; KARPAVICIUTE, M., red.; GOTLERIS, D., tekhn. red.

[Landscape gardening] Dekoratyvine sodininkyste. Vilnius, Valstybine politines ir moklsines literaturos leidykla, 1963. 406 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Lietuvos TSR Mokslu Akademija, Vilna. Botanikos institutas. 2. Nauchnyye sotrudniki Botanicheskogo instituta AN Litovskoy SSR (for all except Lukaitiene, Karpaviciute, Gotleris).
(Lithuania--Landscape gardening)

VENGER, F.I., inzh.

Power shale duster. Ugol'. prom. no.6:67-68 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Luganskiy filial instituta "Dongiprouglemash".
(Lugansk Province--Mine dusts--Prevention)
(Coal mining machinery--Testing)

LOBASOV, M.P., inzh.; VENGER, F.I., inzh.

New rock-dust distributing machines. Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.12: 23-24 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Luganskiy filial Dongiprouglemasha.
(Coal mining machinery)

PODPRUZHNIKOV, V.I., inzh.; VENGER, F.I., inzh.

Industrial testing of coal plow equipment for inclined seams.
Ugol' Ukr. 10 no. 1:24-25 Ja '66. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Luganskiy filial Dongiprouglemasha.

VENGER, L.A.

Development of visual correlation of forms in small children on the basis of practical activities with objects. Vop. psikhol. 10 no.1:114-126 Ja-F'64 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut doshkol'nogo vospitaniya Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moskva.

VENGER, L.A. (Leninabad)

The structure of perception and its peculiarities in young school children. Vop.psikhol. 5 no.2:131-143 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Perception)

VENGER, L.A.

Mechanism of theformation of weight and size illusions. Vop.psikhol. 3 no.1:88-96 Ja-F '57 (MLRA 10:3)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova, Leninabad.
(Weights and measures) (Conditioned response) (Perception)

ZHAKSYBAYEV, N.; FOMENKO, V.D.; ANTONOV, V.P.; SAMARTSEV, I.A.; VASIL'YEV, B.F.; YAGODNITSYN, M.A.; VENGER, M.S.

Inadequate methods of waste water analysis are retarding the improvement of the sanitary condition of reservoirs. TSvet. met. 35 no.3:86-87 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Direktor Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata (for Zhaksybayev). 2. Sekretar' partiynogo komiteta Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata (for Fomenko). 3. Nachal'nik obogatitel'noy fabriki Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata (for Antonov). 4. Nachal'nik tsentral'noy khimicheskoy laboratorii Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata (for Samartsev). 5. Nachal'nik byuro stochnykh vod Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata (for Vasil'yev). 6. Rukovoditel' metodicheskoy gruppy khimicheskoy laboratorii Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata (for Yagodnitsyn). 7. Gosudarstvennyy sanitarnyy inspektor po promyshlennoy gigiyene Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoy sanitarnoy epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (for Venger).

(Water--Analysis) (Reservoirs)

POLOZ, K.; KOSOVSKAYA, A., tekhnik; VENGEROV, A.; SHEUDITIS, B.; KAZLAUSKAS, V., prepodavatel'; ATKOCHAYTIS, Ye. [Atkocaitis, E.], rabotnik; SUPRUNENKO, A.; LITYAGIN, A., starshiy inzh.; KOSHELEV, V.

Exchange of news and experience. Izobr.i rats. no.3:28-29 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdeleniya steklotarnogo zavoda, g.Kerch' (for Poloz). 2. Makeyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod, g.Makeyevka (for Kosovskaya). 3. Predsedatel' revizionnoy komissii soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya obl. (for Vengerov). 4. Chlen Litovskogo respublikanskogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Sheuditis). 5. Vecherniy institut tekhnicheskogo tvorchestva, g.Kaunas (for Kazlauskas). 6. Vil'nyusskiy molochnyy kombinat (for Atkochaytis). 7. Sekretar' rayonnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov Kiyevskogo otdeleniya Yugo-Zapadnoy zheleznoy dorogi, (for Suprunenko). 8. Oblastnoy sovet Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov g. Tula (for Lityagin). 9. Sekretar' krayevogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov, g. Krasnodar (for Koshelev).

(Technological innovations)

BORODIN, S.; UTROBIN, N.; BALANDIN, A.; TEMEROV, N.; VENGEROV, A.; LILOV, A.

Readers report, advise, and offer help. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 12 no.6:26-27 Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Predsedatel' zhilishchnoy komissii Leninskogo rayonnogo soveta g. Ivanovo (for Borodin). 2. Instruktor oblastnogo ispolnitel'nogo komiteta, g. Kirov (for Utrobin). 3. Nachal'nik planovo-proizvodstvennogo otdela Zhilishchnogo-kommunal'nogo upravleniya g. Zyryanovsk, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoy obl. (for Vengerov). 4. Direktor Doma kul'tury, g. Chernovtsy, UkrSSR. (for Lilov).

(Housing management)

KOLESNIKOV, F., inzh. (Perm'); POPOV, N.; VELIKODVORSKIY, P.; VENGEROV, A. (g. Chimkent)

With the aid of volunteers. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.21:9 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Rabotnik Tambovskogo oblastnogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov (for Popov). 2. Predsedatel' obshchestvennogo ekonomicheskogo soveta Onezhskogo traktornogo zavoda, g. Petrozavodsk (for Velikodvorskiy). 3. Neshtatnyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy" (for Vengerov).

(Technological innovations)

VENGEROV, A. (Ust'-Kamenogorsk)

"We can't provide heat for everybody..." Okhr.truda i sots. strakh. 6 no.1:29 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)
(Ust'-Kamenogorsk--Employers' liability)

VENGEROV, A. (Zyryanovsk)

And life was in full swing outdoors. Zhil.-komm. khoz. 13 no.2:6-7 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vneshtatnyy korrespondent zhurnala "Zhilishchno-kommunal'noye khozyaystvo".

(Ust'-Kamenogorsk--Childrens' clubs)

VENGEROV, A.

Their obligations have been carried out. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 10 no.5:22-23 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela zhilishchno-kommunal'nogo upravleniya Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata, g.Zyryanovsk, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblast'.
(Zyryanovsk--Municipal services--Technological innovations)

VENGEROV, B.Z., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

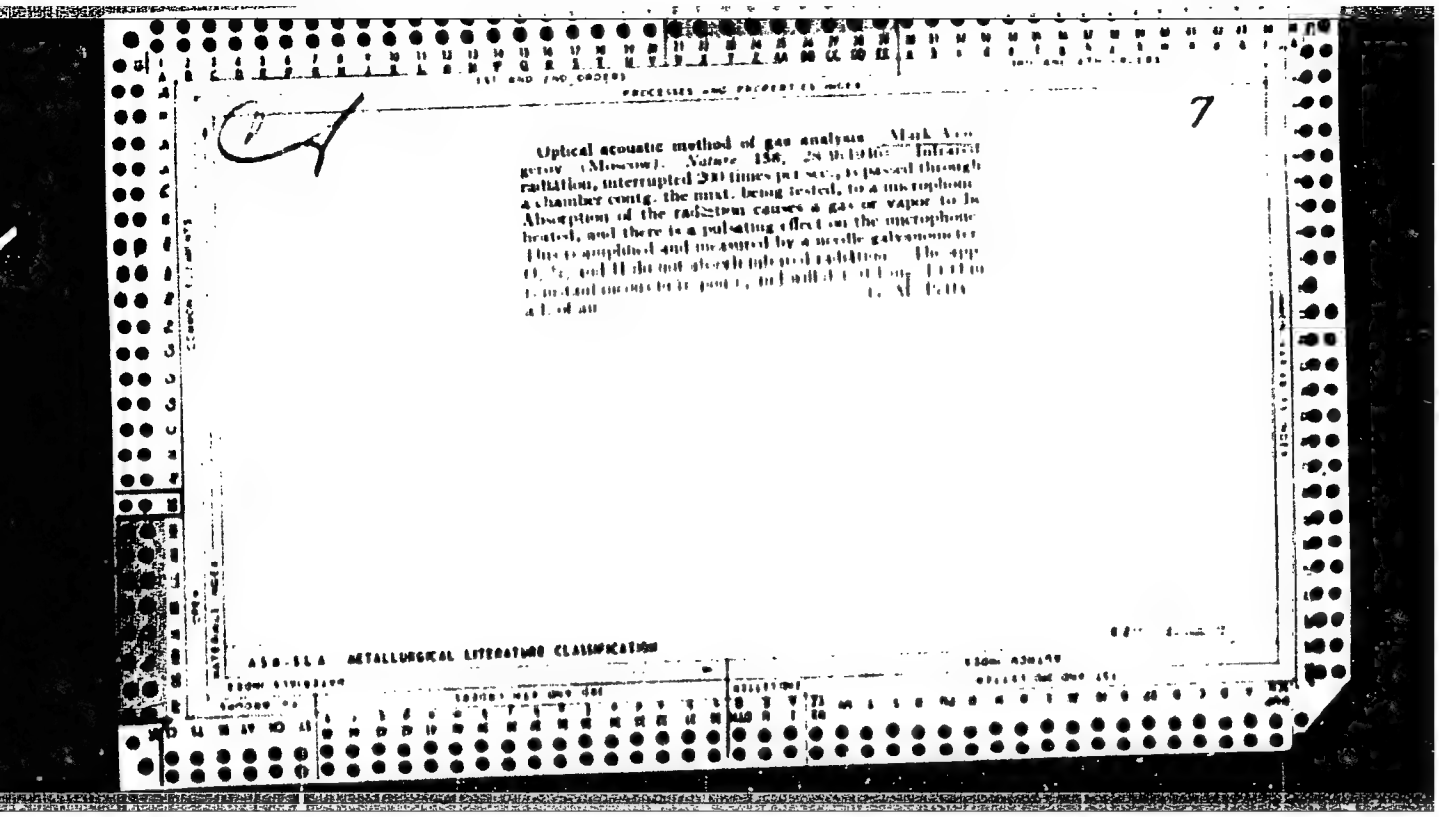
Use of ultrahigh-frequency and ozocerite in obliteraint endarteritis. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 6:48-49 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(ARTERIES—DISEASES) (ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS)
(OZOCERITE)

VEDEROV, B.Z.

Method for an objective investigation of the reactivity of the sciatic nerve; phenomenon of the abdomen. Sov. med. 20 no.3:73-76 Mr. '56 (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo truskavetskogo klinicheskogo voyennogo sanatoriya (nach. V.U. Yeremin)

(SCIATICA, differntial diagnosis,
Lasegue's sign with distention & strain in epigastric region during appearance of pain (Rus))



Optical acoustic method of gas analysis

A58-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

NAZARENKO, P. (Astrakhanskaya oblast'); KIL'DIBEKOV, V. (g.Slobodskoy, Kirovskaya oblast'); DEVYATOVSKIY, M. (g.Orsk); SERGIYENYA, K. (g.Khar'kov); FISHER, L.; BELYAYEV, A.; VENGEROV, A.; KRAVTSOV, S. (g.Khar'kov)

Readers relate, advise and criticise. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.15:26-28 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Neshtatnyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy" (for Nazarenko, Sergiyenya, Vengerov). 2. Sotrudnik gorodskoy gazety "Leninskiy put'" (for Kil'dibekov). 3. Sotrudnik neshtatnogo otdela oblastnogo kimiteta profsoyuza rabochikh metallurgicheskoy promyshelnnosti (for Devyatovskiy). 4. Predsedatel' komitota profsoyuza elektromekhanicheskogo zavoda, g.Khar'kov (for Kravtsov).
(Socialist competition) (Ust'-Kamenogorsk--Housing)
(Kharkov--Electric equipment industry)

VENGEROV, V.A.; DEMIDOV, I.S.; FRIDLENDER, G.O.

Precision balancing and the determination of uneven rigidity of elastic mechanical systems. Izm. tekh. no.10:30-32 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

VENGEROV, V.G.

Quality of electric detonators. Vzryv.rab. no.3:138-143 '56.
(MIRA 16:2)
(Detonators)

VENGEROV V. I.

Lesa Urala (Forests of The Ural) Sverdlovsk, Izd-vo Ural'skogo Filiala Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1948.
230 P. Illus., Maps, Tables.
At Head of Title: N. N. Olushkov, V. I. Vengerov (i dr) Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy Filial.

SO: 7N/5
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.T6

BUNIN, K.V., prof.; ARAKELOV, R.A.; VENGEROV, Yu.Ya.

Fibrinolytic activity of the blood in Botkin's disease and typhoid fever. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.3:16-19 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.- prof. K.V. Bunin) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

VENGEROVA, A.N.

Conductive vasomotor disorders in lesions of the spinal cord. Trudy mol. nauch. sotr. MONIKI no.1:184-186 '59 (MIRA 16:11)

Segmental vasomot disorders in diseases of the spinal cord. Ibid.:187-190

1. Iz nevrologicheskoy kliniki (zav.prof. N.A. Popova) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni Vladimirskogo.

VENGEROVA, A. N.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Disturbance of the tonus of vessels of extremities in disorders of the vasomotor systems of the spinal column." Moscow, 1961. 15 pp; (Ministry of Public Health USSR, Central Inst for Advanced Training of Physicians); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 236)

V[illegible]GOVA, I.V.; POLYAKEVICH, T.G.; RABINOVICH, R.S.; FOMINA, Ye.N.

Discoveries and events. Sov. zdrav. 22 no.9:76 '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

1.Otdel istorii meditsiny i sovetskogo zdravookhraneniya Instituta organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny imeni N.A. Semashko.

L 20622-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) IJP(c) JD/WW/JW/JG/
ACC NR: AT6010028 JWD SOURCE CODE: UR/2996/65/000/057/0319/0321

AUTHOR: Vengerov, V. G. (Engineer); Kuznetsova, Ye. V. (Engineer)

ORG: Perm Polytechnical Institute (Permskiy politekhnicheskiy institut).

TITLE: Safety factors and quantity of electric detonations

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye gornoye obshchestvo. Vzryvnoye delo, no. 57/14, 1965. Razvitiye vzryvnykh rabot v gornom dele (Development of blasting in the mining industry), 319-321

TOPIC TAGS: electric detonator, bridge detonator, detonation

ABSTRACT: The use of a tungsten bridge instead of the nichrome bridge in the ED-8-56 electric detonator was studied. Testing over a period of 10 years of the electric detonator with a tungsten instead of a nichrome bridge (4—5 mm long) showed a considerable decrease in the number of premature detonations by stray currents, a marked decrease in the number of misfires and incomplete detonations, and an increase (2.5—3 times) in the number of simultaneous firings of detonators

Card 1/2

L 20622-66
ACC NR: AT6010028

connected in series. Thus, the replacement of the nichrome bridge by a tungsten bridge increases the safety factor of electric detonation and increases the number of simultaneous detonations. [PS]

SUB CODE: 19/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4224

Card 2/2

VENGERCV, Yu.Ya.

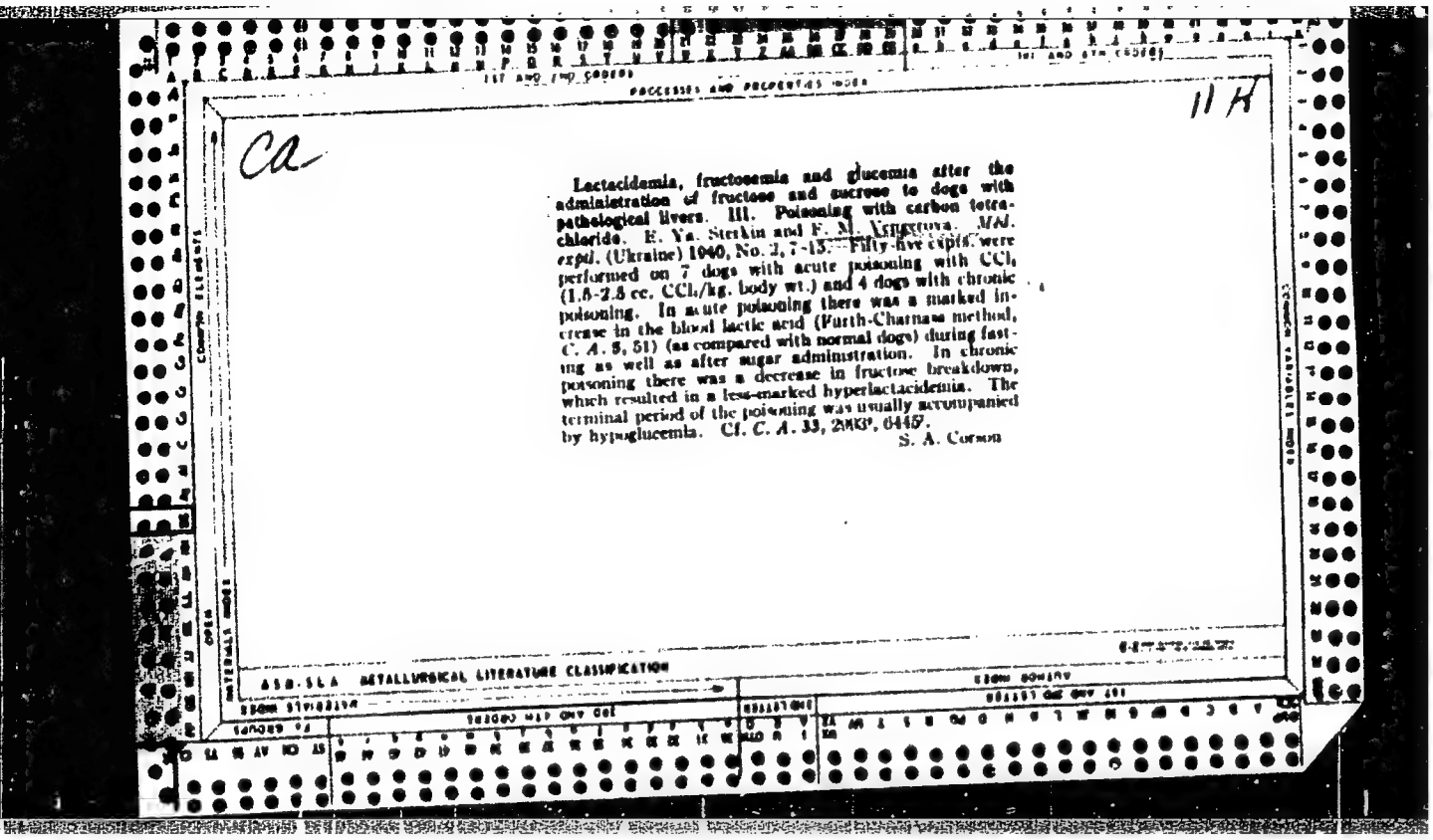
Functional state of the blood coagulation system in typhoid fever patients following treatment with levomycetin. Sov. med. 27 no.11: 60-67 N '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. K.V.Bunin) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

VENGEROV, Yu.Ya.; LIPKIN, S.I. (Yakutsk)

Rare case of acute dysentery with lesion of the esophagus and small intestine. Klin.med. no.3:139-141 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz infektsionnogo i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach V.N. Butakova).
(DYSENTERY) (ESOPHAGUS--DISEASES)
(INTESTINES--DISEASES)



Ca

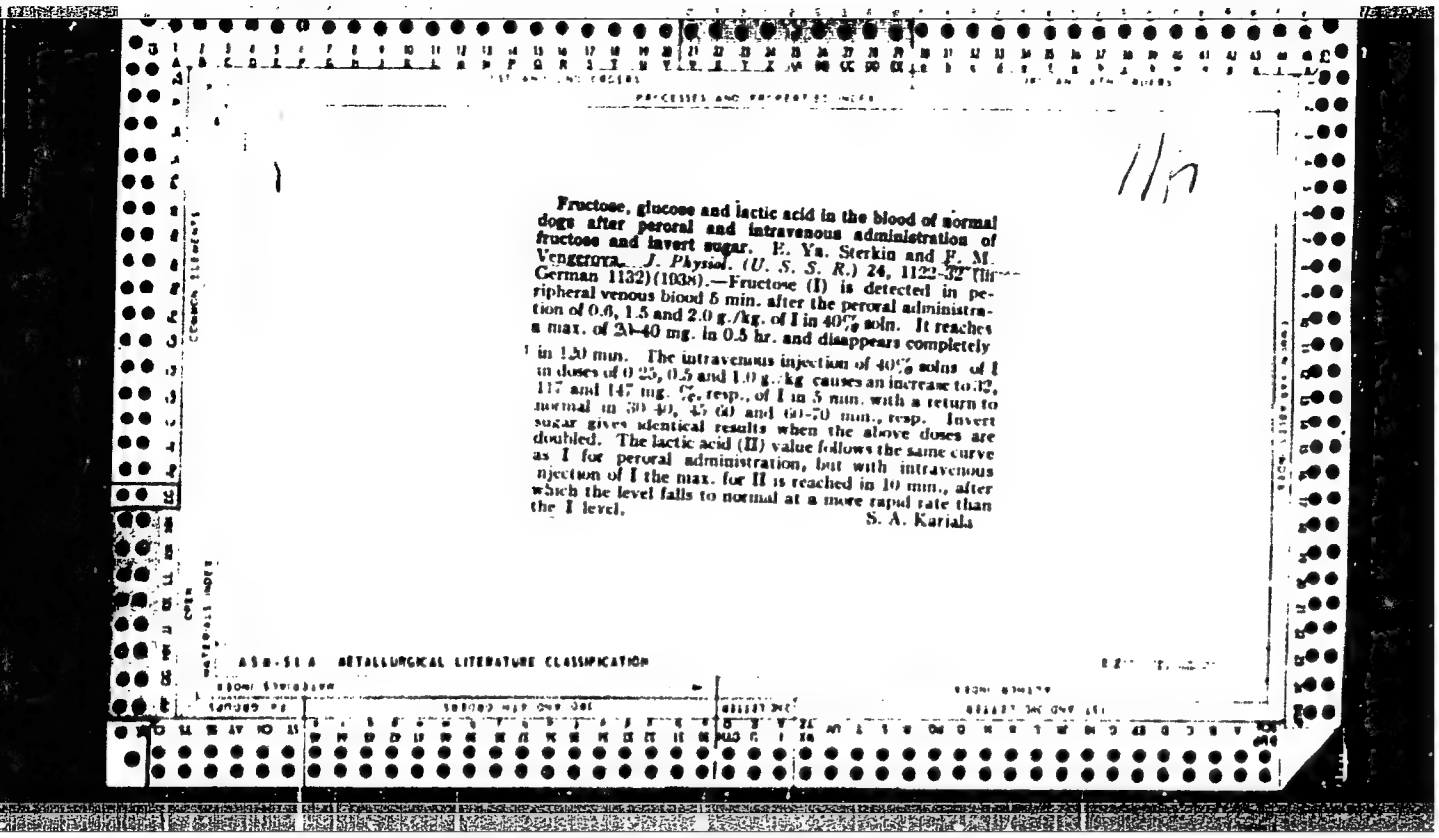
11 H

Lactacidemia, fructosemia and glucemia after the administration of fructose and sucrose to dogs with pathological livers. III. Poisoning with carbon tetrachloride. E. Ya. Sterkin and F. N. Vengerova. *Med. expt.* (Ukraine) 1940, No. 2, 7-13.—Fifty-five expts. were performed on 7 dogs with acute poisoning with CCl_4 (1.5-2.5 cc. CCl_4/kg. body wt.) and 4 dogs with chronic poisoning. In acute poisoning there was a marked increase in the blood lactic acid (Furth-Charnass method, *C. A.* 5, 51) (as compared with normal dogs) during fasting as well as after sugar administration. In chronic poisoning there was a decrease in fructose breakdown, which resulted in a less-marked hyperlactacidemia. The terminal period of the poisoning was usually accompanied by hypoglucemia. Cf. *C. A.* 33, 2883⁹, 6445⁷.

S. A. Corson

The course of the lactic acid curve in dogs with experimental pancreatic diabetes after ingestion of invert sugar or fructose. F. M. Vrugrtova. *Bull. biol. med. Exptl. U. S. S. R.* 7, 121 (1939) (in German). The peroral administration of invert sugar or the intravenous injection of fructose into pancreatectomized dogs results in a great increase in blood lactic acid (I). The max. is reached in 1 hr., after which a gradual decline is observed. Whereas the I content of normal dogs returns to normal 2 hrs. after overloading with sugar, that of the test animals was still far above normal after 3 hrs. No correlation between the I curve and severity of diabetes was observed.

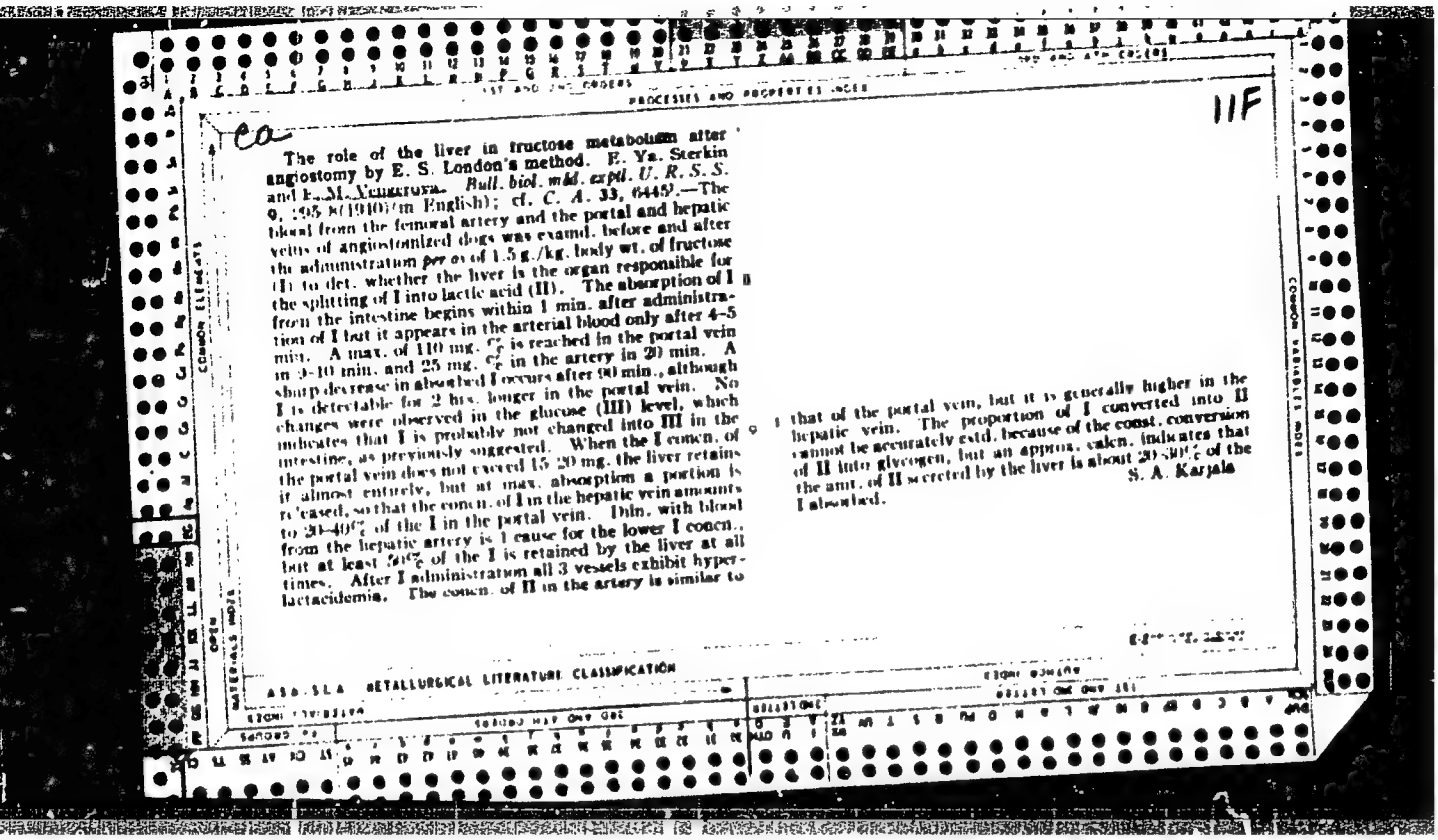
A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Fructose, glucose and lactic acid in the blood of normal dogs after peroral and intravenous administration of fructose and invert sugar. E. Ya. Sterkin and F. M. Vengerova. *J. Physiol. (U. S. S. R.)* 24, 1122-32 (in German 1132)(1938).—Fructose (I) is detected in peripheral venous blood 5 min. after the peroral administration of 0.6, 1.5 and 2.0 g./kg. of I in 40% soln. It reaches a max. of 30-40 mg. in 0.5 hr. and disappears completely in 1.50 min. The intravenous injection of 40% solns of I in doses of 0.25, 0.5 and 1.0 g./kg causes an increase to 32, 117 and 147 mg. %, resp., of I in 5 min. with a return to normal in 30-40, 45-60 and 60-70 min., resp. Invert sugar gives identical results when the above doses are doubled. The lactic acid (II) value follows the same curve as I for peroral administration, but with intravenous injection of I the max. for II is reached in 10 min., after which the level falls to normal at a more rapid rate than the I level.

S. A. Kariala

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



11F

Ca

The role of the liver in fructose metabolism after angiostomy by E. S. London's method. E. Ya. Sterkin and E. M. Yemeltura. *Bull. biol. méd. expti. U. R. S. S.* 9, 295-8(1940)(in English); cf. *C. A.* 33, 6449.—The blood from the femoral artery and the portal and hepatic veins of angiostomized dogs was examd. before and after the administration *per os* of 1.5 g./kg. body wt. of fructose (I) to det. whether the liver is the organ responsible for the splitting of I into lactic acid (II). The absorption of I from the intestine begins within 1 min. after administration of I but it appears in the arterial blood only after 4–5 min. A max. of 110 mg. % is reached in the portal vein in 9–10 min. and 25 mg. % in the artery in 20 min. A sharp decrease in absorbed I occurs after 90 min., although I is detectable for 2 hrs. longer in the portal vein. No changes were observed in the glucose (III) level, which indicates that I is probably not changed into III in the intestine, as previously suggested. When the I concn. of the portal vein does not exceed 15–20 mg. the liver retains it almost entirely, but at max. absorption a portion is released, so that the concn. of I in the hepatic vein amounts to 30–40% of the I in the portal vein. Diln. with blood from the hepatic artery is 1 cause for the lower I concn., but at least 50% of the I is retained by the liver at all times. After I administration all 3 vessels exhibit hyperlactacidemia. The concn. of II in the artery is similar to that of the portal vein, but it is generally higher in the hepatic vein. The proportion of I converted into II cannot be accurately estd. because of the const. conversion of II into glycogen, but an approx. calcn. indicates that the amt. of II secreted by the liver is about 20–30% of the I absorbed.

S. A. Karjala

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

11 P

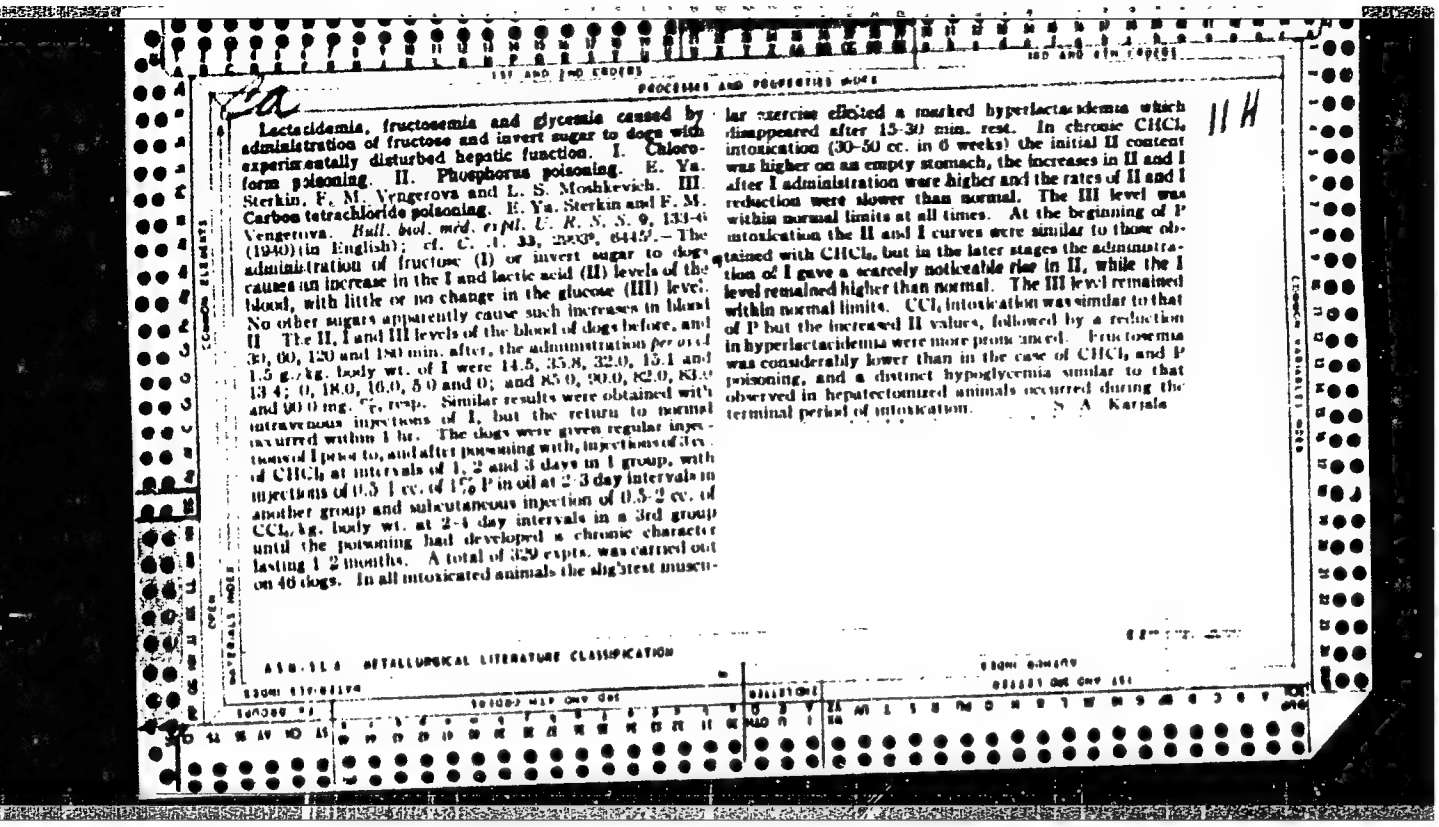
A method for the direct determination of fructose in the blood. F. M. Vengerova. *Lab. Prakt. U. S. S. R.* 1939. Sammelband. 53 6. (*Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 915; cf. C. A. 33, 6445[9].—A modification of the Stoltz method (C. A. 28, 1729[9]) for the detn. of fructose is described. The molybdate is used in place of the Folin reagent. The fructose concn. is obtained from the results of the titration with 0.01 N $KMnO_4$ with the help of a calibration curve pepd. from the results of blank and parallel tests. Since the reagents are not always sufficiently sensitive for fructose concns. of 5-10 mg. %, 1 cc. of blood instead of 0.2 cc. is used for such detns. W. A. Moore

COMMON ELEMENTS

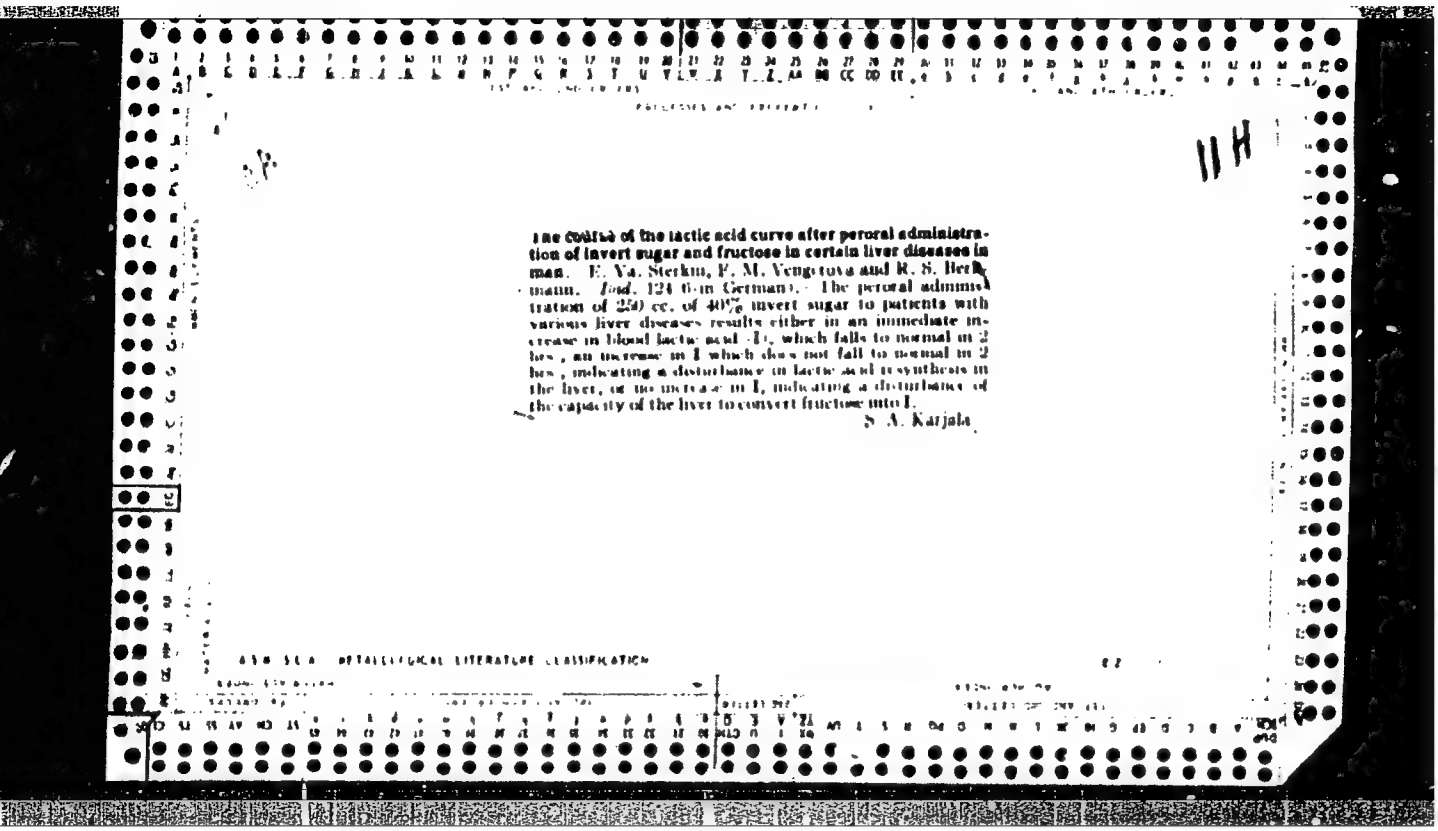
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

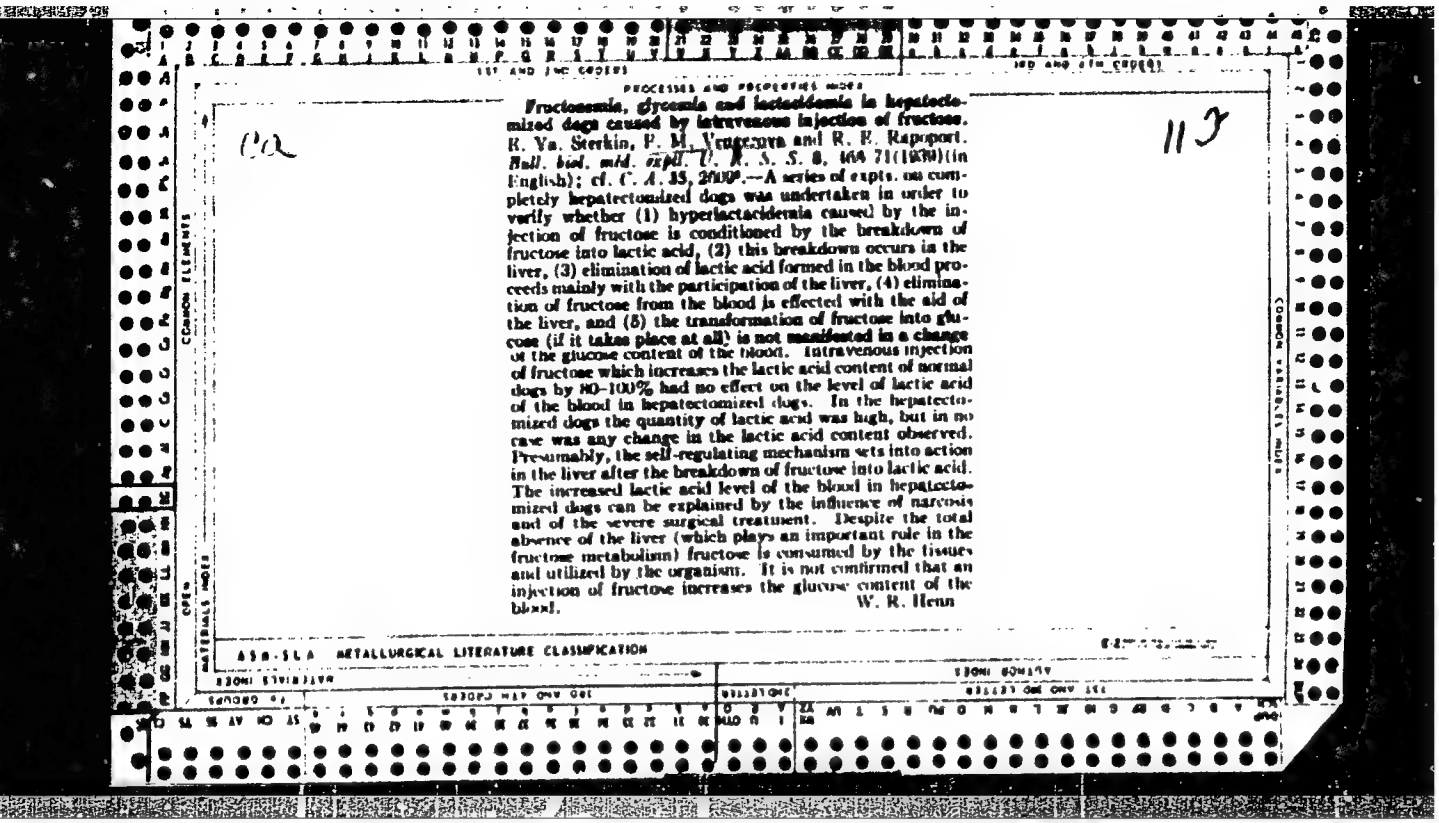


Lactacidemia, fructosemia and glycemia caused by administration of fructose and invert sugar to dogs with experimentally disturbed hepatic function. I. Chloroform poisoning. II. Phosphorus poisoning. E. Ya. Sterkin, F. M. Vyngerova and L. S. Moshkevich. III. **Carbon tetrachloride poisoning.** E. Ya. Sterkin and F. M. Vyngerova. *Bull. biol. méd. exptl. U. R. S. S.* 9, 133-6 (1940) (in English); cf. C. A. 33, 2939, 6445⁹.—The administration of fructose (I) or invert sugar to dogs causes an increase in the I and lactic acid (II) levels of the blood, with little or no change in the glucose (III) level. No other sugars apparently cause such increases in blood II. The II, I and III levels of the blood of dogs before, and 30, 60, 120 and 180 min. after, the administration *per os* of 1.5 g./kg. body wt. of I were 14.5, 35.8, 32.0, 15.1 and 13.4; 0, 18.0, 16.0, 5.0 and 0; and 85.0, 90.0, 82.0, 83.0 and 90.0 mg. %, resp. Similar results were obtained with intravenous injections of I, but the return to normal occurred within 1 hr. The dogs were given regular injections of CHCl₃ at intervals of 1, 2 and 3 days in 1 group, with injections of 0.5-1 cc. of 1% P in oil at 2-3 day intervals in another group and subcutaneous injection of 0.5-2 cc. of CCl_4/kg. body wt. at 2-4 day intervals in a 3rd group until the poisoning had developed a chronic character lasting 1-2 months. A total of 329 expts. was carried out on 46 dogs. In all intoxicated animals the slightest muscular exercise elicited a marked hyperlactacidemia which disappeared after 15-30 min. rest. In chronic $CHCl_3$ intoxication (30-50 cc. in 6 weeks) the initial II content was higher on an empty stomach, the increases in II and I after I administration were higher and the rates of II and I reduction were slower than normal. The III level was within normal limits at all times. At the beginning of P intoxication the II and I curves were similar to those obtained with $CHCl_3$, but in the later stages the administration of I gave a scarcely noticeable rise in II, while the I level remained higher than normal. The III level remained within normal limits. CCl_4 intoxication was similar to that of P but the increased II values, followed by a reduction in hyperlactacidemia were more pronounced. Fructosemia was considerably lower than in the case of $CHCl_3$ and P poisoning, and a distinct hypoglycemia similar to that observed in hepatectomized animals occurred during the terminal period of intoxication. S. A. Kayala



The course of the lactic acid curve after peroral administration of invert sugar and fructose in certain liver diseases in man. E. Va. Sterkin, F. M. Vengerova and R. S. Berkmann. *Ibid.* 124 6 (in German). The peroral administration of 250 cc. of 40% invert sugar to patients with various liver diseases results either in an immediate increase in blood lactic acid (I), which falls to normal in 2 hrs., an increase in I which does not fall to normal in 2 hrs., indicating a disturbance in lactic acid synthesis in the liver, or no increase in I, indicating a disturbance of the capacity of the liver to convert fructose into I.

S. A. Karjala

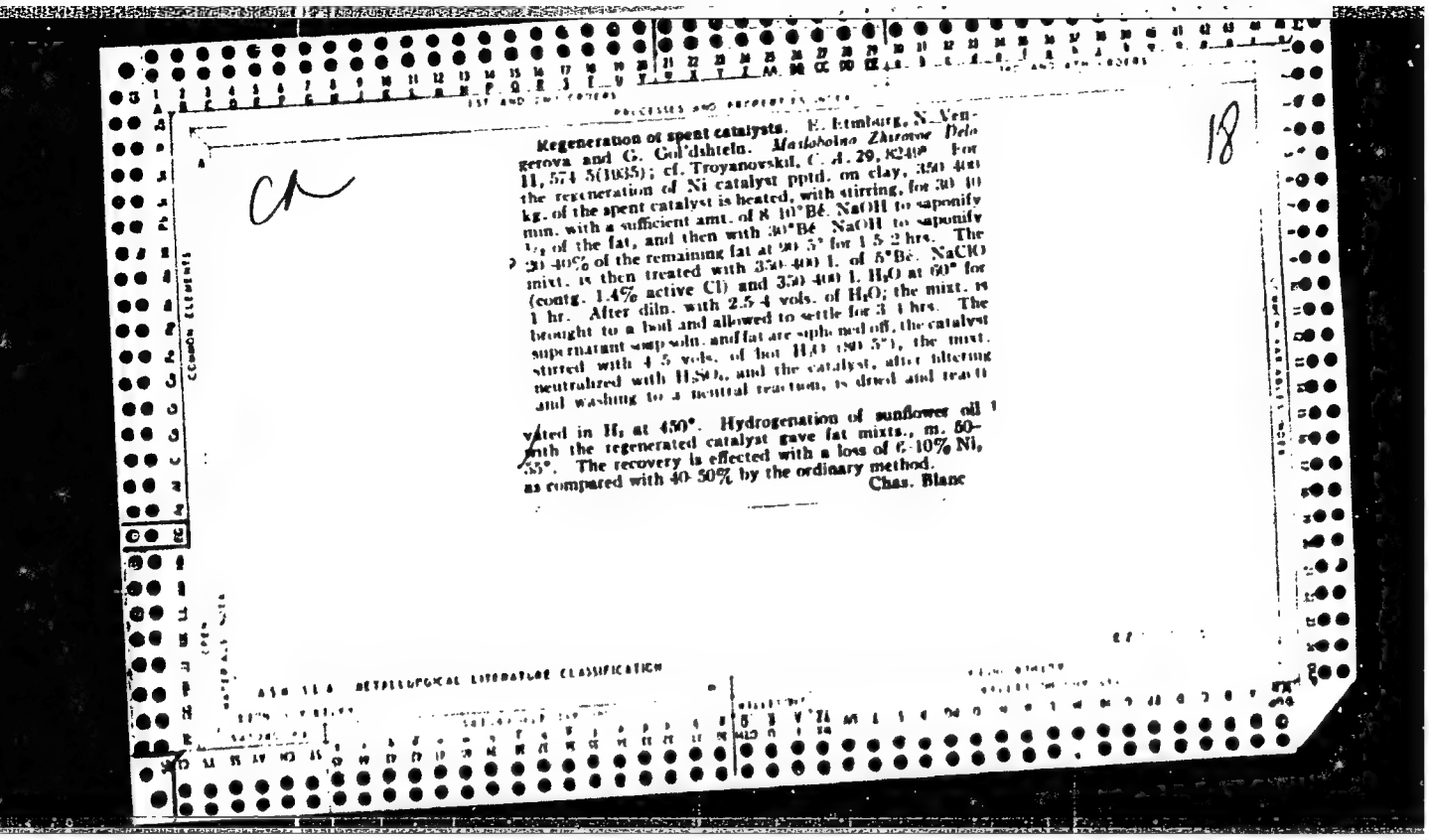


PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES INDEX

Fructosemia, glycemia and lactacidemia in hepatectomized dogs caused by intravenous injection of fructose. R. Va. Sterkin, P. M. Yengerova and R. E. Rapoport. *Bull. biol. med. exptl. U. R. S. S.* 8, 464 71(1939)(in English); cf. *C. A.* 35, 2009.—A series of expts. on completely hepatectomized dogs was undertaken in order to verify whether (1) hyperlactacidemia caused by the injection of fructose is conditioned by the breakdown of fructose into lactic acid, (2) this breakdown occurs in the liver, (3) elimination of lactic acid formed in the blood proceeds mainly with the participation of the liver, (4) elimination of fructose from the blood is effected with the aid of the liver, and (5) the transformation of fructose into glucose (if it takes place at all) is not manifested in a change of the glucose content of the blood. Intravenous injection of fructose which increases the lactic acid content of normal dogs by 80–100% had no effect on the level of lactic acid of the blood in hepatectomized dogs. In the hepatectomized dogs the quantity of lactic acid was high, but in no case was any change in the lactic acid content observed. Presumably, the self-regulating mechanism sets into action in the liver after the breakdown of fructose into lactic acid. The increased lactic acid level of the blood in hepatectomized dogs can be explained by the influence of narcosis and of the severe surgical treatment. Despite the total absence of the liver (which plays an important role in the fructose metabolism) fructose is consumed by the tissues and utilized by the organism. It is not confirmed that an injection of fructose increases the glucose content of the blood.

W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Regeneration of spent catalysts. E. Ermlaeva, N. Vengerova and G. Gol'dshtein. *Maslobolno Zhirovoe Delo* 11, 574-5(1935); cf. Troyanovskii, *C. A.* 29, 8249[9]. For the regeneration of Ni catalyst ppted. on clay, 350-400 kg. of the spent catalyst is heated, with stirring, for 30-40 min. with a sufficient amt. of 8-10° Bé. NaOH to saponify ½ of the fat, and then with 30° Bé. NaOH to saponify 20-40% of the remaining fat at 90-5° for 1.5-2 hrs. The mixt. is then treated with 350-400 l. of 5° Bé. NaClO (contg. 1.4% active Cl) and 350-400 l. H_2O at 60° for 1 hr. After dilu. with 2.5-4 vols. of H_2O, the mixt. is brought to a boil and allowed to settle for 3-4 hrs. The supernatant soap soln. and fat are siphoned off, the catalyst stirred with 4-5 vols. of hot H_2O (80-5°), the mixt. neutralized with H_2SO_4, and the catalyst, after filtering and washing to a neutral reaction, is dried and reactivated in H_2 at 450°. Hydrogenation of sunflower oil with the regenerated catalyst gave fat mixts., m. 50-55°. The recovery is effected with a loss of 6-10% Ni, as compared with 40-50% by the ordinary method.

Chas. Blanc

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

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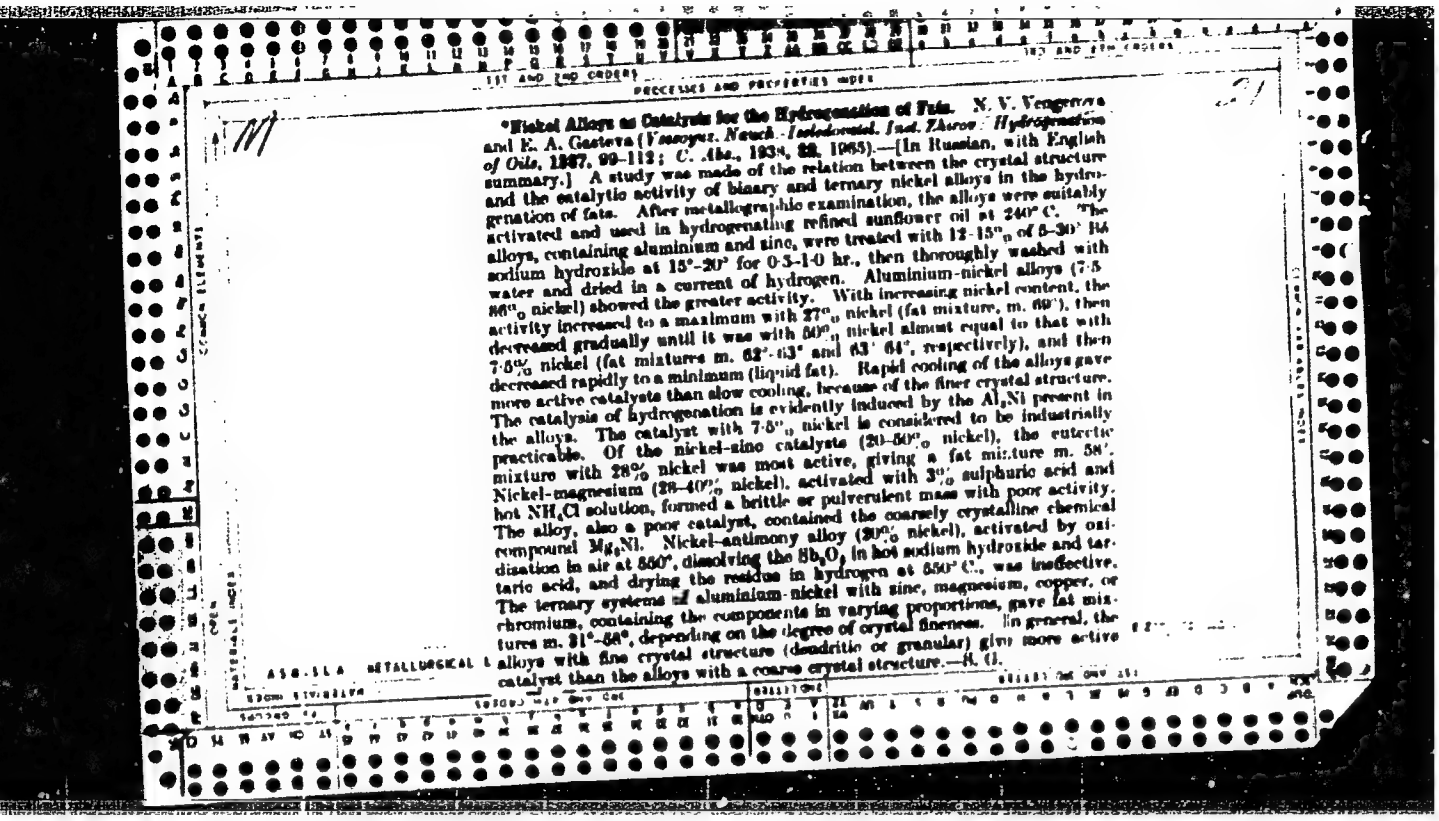
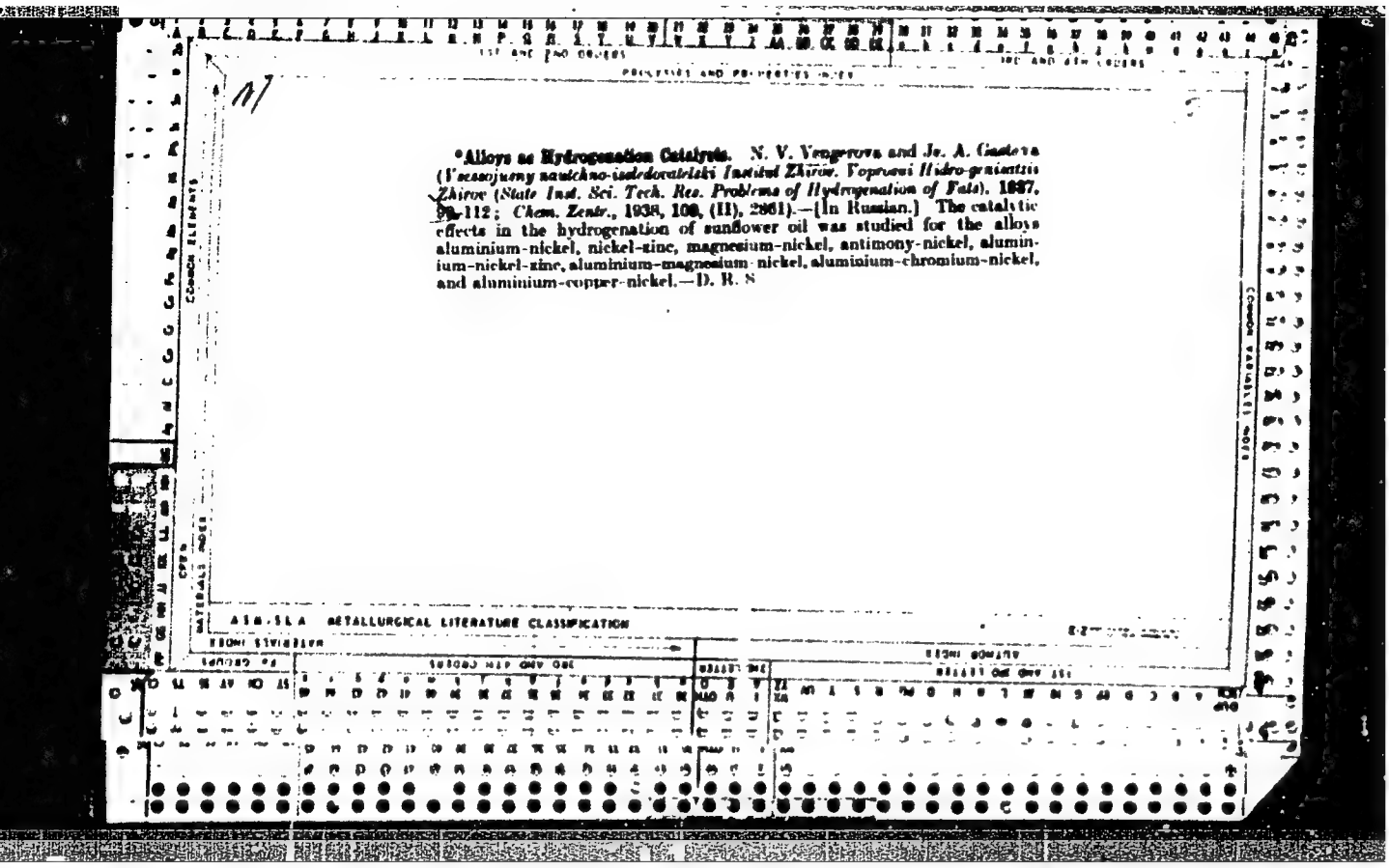
Regeneration of spent [nickel] catalysts. E. EYDINBURG, N. VENOGEROVA, and G. GOLDSCHTEIN (Masløb. Zhir. Delo, 1936, 12, 674—675).—Ni catalyst pptd. on clay is regenerated by heating a 350—400-kg. batch for 30—40 min. with sufficient NaOH (d 1·06) to saponify half the fat, and then with aq. NaOH (d 1·35) to saponify 30—40% of the remaining fat at 90—95° for 1·5—2 hr. The product is treated with 350—400 l. of NaOCl of d 1·04, (active Cl 1·4%) and 350—400 l. of H_2O at 60° for 1 hr. After diluting with 2·5—4 vols. of H_2O the mixture is brought to the boil, settled for 3—4 hr., and the supernatant fat and soap solution are siphoned off. The catalyst is stirred with 4—5 vols. of H_2O at 80—85°, neutralised with H_2SO_4, filtered off, washed until neutral, dried, and reactivated in H_2 at 450°. The loss of Ni during recovery is 6—10%.

CH. ABS. (e)

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



*Nickel Alloys as Catalysts for the Hydrogenation of Fats. N. V. Vengerova and E. A. Gasteva (*Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Zhirov* = *Hydrogenation of Oils*, 1937, 99–112; *C. Abs.*, 1938, **32**, 1965).—[In Russian, with English summary.] A study was made of the relation between the crystal structure and the catalytic activity of binary and ternary nickel alloys in the hydrogenation of fats. After metallographic examination, the alloys were suitably activated and used in hydrogenating refined sunflower oil at 240° C. The alloys, containing aluminium and zinc, were treated with 12–15% of 5–30% sodium hydroxide at 15°–20° for 0·5–1·0 hr., then thoroughly washed with water and dried in a current of hydrogen. Aluminium–nickel alloys (7·5–86% nickel) showed the greater activity. With increasing nickel content, the activity increased to a maximum with 27% nickel (fat mixture, m. 69°), then decreased gradually until it was with 50% nickel almost equal to that with 7·5% nickel (fat mixtures m. 62°–63° and 63°–64°, respectively), and then decreased rapidly to a minimum (liquid fat). Rapid cooling of the alloys gave more active catalysts than slow cooling, because of the finer crystal structure. The catalysis of hydrogenation is evidently induced by the Al_3Ni present in the alloys. The catalyst with 7·5% nickel is considered to be industrially practicable. Of the nickel–zinc catalysts (20–50% nickel), the eutectic mixture with 28% nickel was most active, giving a fat mixture m. 58°. Nickel–magnesium (28–40% nickel), activated with 3% sulphuric acid and hot NH_4Cl solution, formed a brittle or pulverulent mass with poor activity. The alloy, also a poor catalyst, contained the coarsely crystalline chemical compound Mg_2Ni. Nickel–antimony alloy (30% nickel), activated by oxidation in air at 550°, dissolving the Sb_2O_3 in hot sodium hydroxide and tartaric acid, and drying the residue in hydrogen at 550° C., was ineffective. The ternary systems of aluminium–nickel with zinc, magnesium, copper, or chromium, containing the components in varying proportions, gave fat mixtures m. 31°–68°, depending on the degree of crystal fineness. In general, the alloys with fine crystal structure (dendritic or granular) give more active catalyst than the alloys with a coarse crystal structure.—R. O.



***Alloys as Hydrogenation Catalysts.** N. V. Vengerova and Je. A. Gastova (*Vsesojuzny nautchno-issledovatelski Institut Zhirov. Voprosi Hidro-genizatzii Zhirov* (*State Inst. Sci. Tech. Res. Problems of Hydrogenation of Fats*), 1937, 99–112; *Chem. Zentr.*, 1938, 109, (II), 2861).—[In Russian.] The catalytic effects in the hydrogenation of sunflower oil was studied for the alloys aluminium-nickel, nickel-zinc, magnesium-nickel, antimony-nickel, aluminium-nickel-zinc, aluminium-magnesium-nickel, aluminium-chromium-nickel, and aluminium-copper-nickel.—D. R. S

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1. VENGEROVA, N.V. ENG,

2. USSR (600)

4. Sunflower Seed Oil

7. Determining the amount of loss during the hydrogenation of sunflower seed oil. Masl.zhir.prom. 17, no. 7, 1952

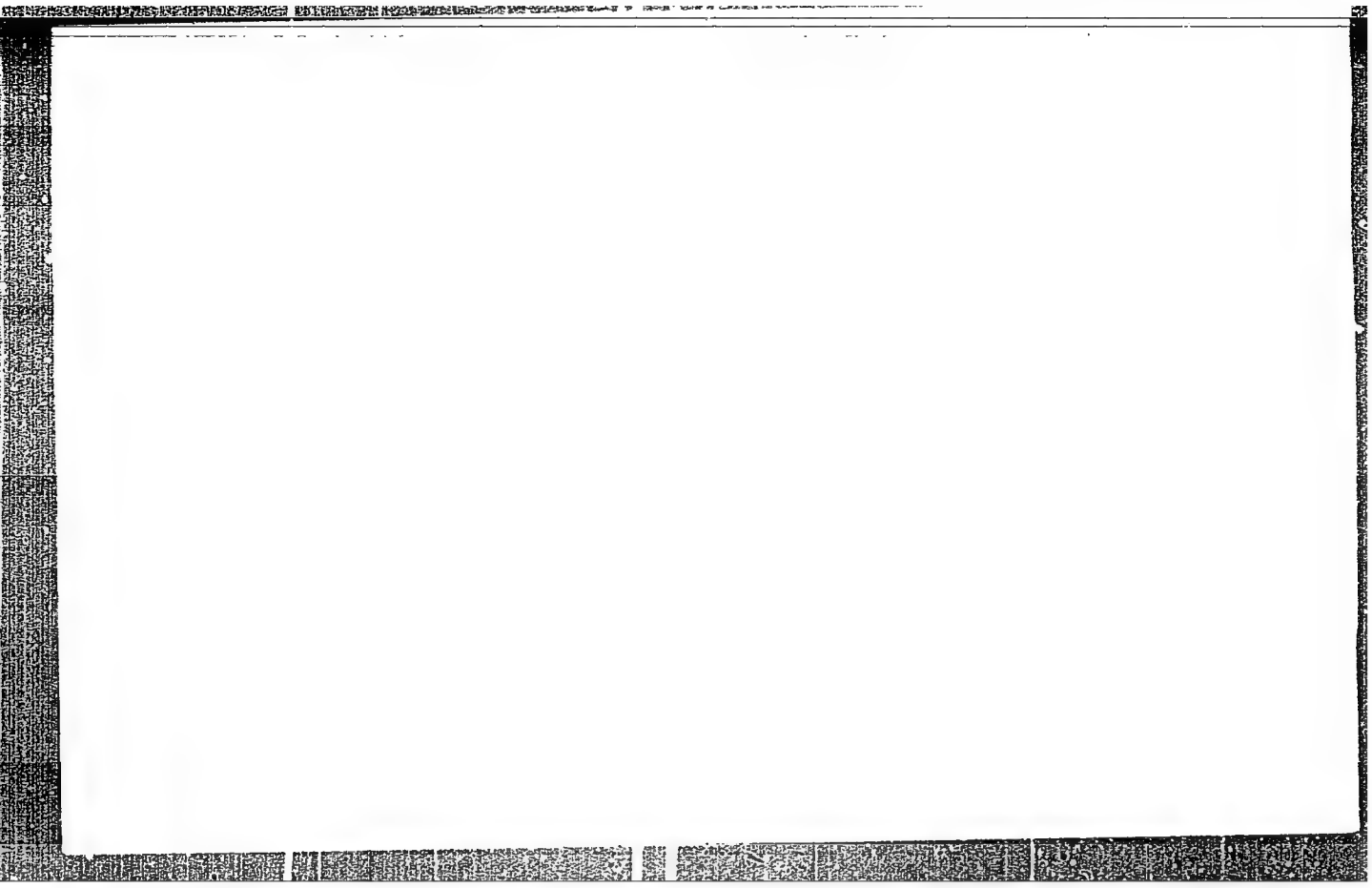
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

VENGEROVA, N. V.

5619

Polucheniye pishchevykh gidrogenizirovannykh zhirov povyshennogo kachestva. (Iz opyta raboty zaporozh. Zhirovogo kombinata i Leningr. Gidrogenizatsionnogo zavoda). Material obrabot. I podgot. K Pechati vengerovoy N. V. i Mazynkevich, V. A., pri uchastii T. Kaminskogo (I Dr.) Otv. red. Sergeyev, A. G. L., 1954 11, 23s 29sm. (M-vo prom-sti prodovol'stv. tsvarov SSSR. Glavraszhirmaslo. Vses oyuz. Nauk. Issled. in-t zhirov vniizh. Obmen opytom novatorov proizvodstva. Vyp. 2). 200 Ekz. B. Ts. Na obl. avt. Ne ukazany. Steklogr. izd. (54-14325h) 664.3

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 1, 1955



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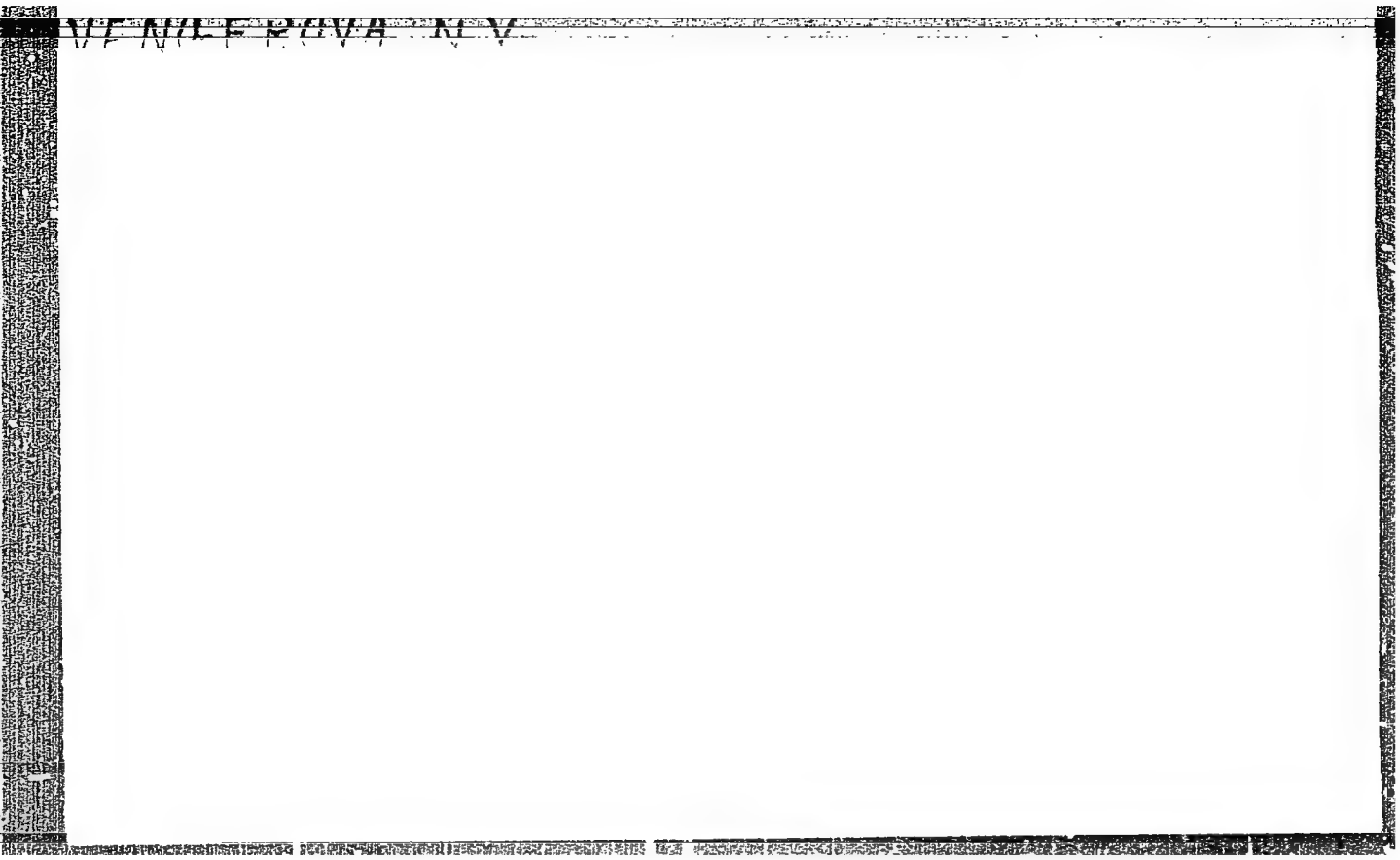
VENGEROVA, N.V., inzhener

Colorimetric method of determining nickel in hydrogenated fats. Masl.-zhir.prom. 20 no.3:25-26 '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Oils and fats--Analysis) (Colorimetry) (Nickel)



VENGEROVA, N.V., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the process of hydrogenation of vegetable oils for the purpose of producing edible fats with given properties." Len, 1958, 17 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Central Asian Polytechnic Inst) 120 copies (KL, 28-58, 105)

RZHEKHIN, V.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BODYAZHINA, Z.I.; VENGEROVA, N.V.; VISHNEPOL'SKAYA, F.A.; GALUSHKINA, N.A.; GAVRILENKO, I.V.; GRAUERMAN, L.A.; IRODOV, M.V.; KARANTSEVICH, L.G.; KRZYSINA, R.A.; KUPCHINSKIY, P.D.; LEVIT, M.S.; LEONT'YEVSKIY, K.Ye.; LITVINENKO, V.P.; LYUBCHANSKAYA, Z.I.; MAZYUKEVICH, V.A.; MAN'-KOVSKAYA, N.K.; NEVOLIN, F.V.; POGONKINA, N.I.; POPOV, K.S.; PREMET, G.K.; SARKISOVA, V.G.; SEMENOV, Ye.A.; STERLIN, B.Ya.; SERGEYEV, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, obshchiy red.; PRITYKINA, L.A., red.; TARASOVA, N.M., tekhn.red.

[Technical and chemical production control and accounting in the oils and fats industry] Tekhnokhimicheskii kontrol' i uchet proizvodstva v maslodobyvaiushchei i zhiroperera batyvaiushchei promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat. Vol.1. 1958. 403 p.
(Oil industries) (MIRA 13:1)

BODYAZHINA, Z.I.; VENGEROVA, N.V.; GEYSHINA, K.V.; GRAUERMAN, L.A.; IRODOV, M.V.; KARANTSEVICH, L.G.; KRAL'-OSIKINA, G.A.; KUPCHINSKIY, P.D.; LEONT'YEVSKIY, K.Ye.; LITVINENKO, V.P.; LYUBCHANSKAYA, Z.I.; MAZYUKEVICH, V.A.; MAN'KOVSKAYA, N.K.; NEVOLIN, F.V.; POGONKINA, N.I.; POPOV, K.S.; PREMET, G.K.; RZHEKHIN, V.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SARKISOVA, V.G.; SEMENOV, Ye.A.; STERLIN, B.Ya.; TIPISOVA, T.G.; SERGEYEV, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; PRITYKINA, L.A., red.; GOTLIB, E.M., tekhn.red.

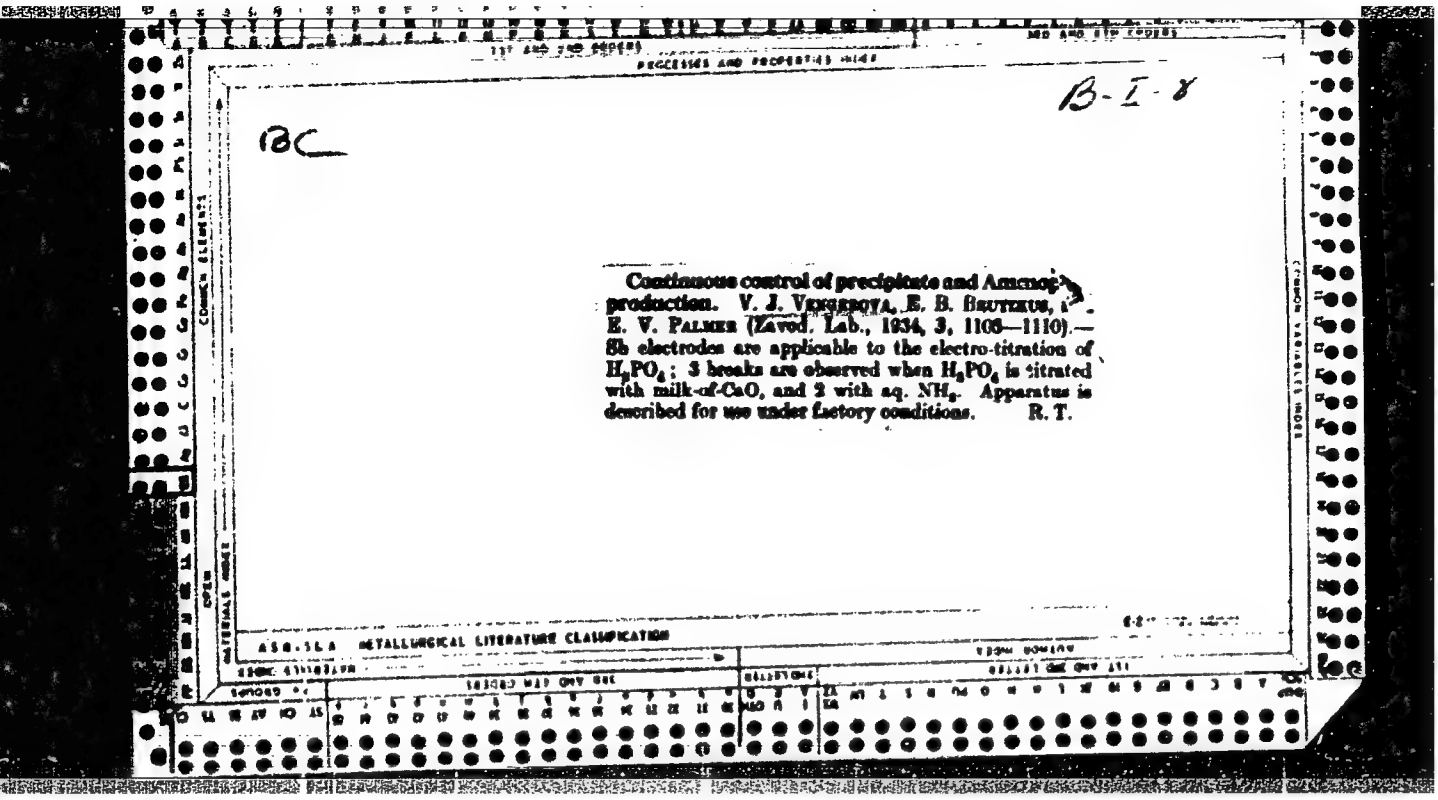
[Technochemical control and production accounting in the oils and fats industry] Tekhnokhimicheskii kontrol' i uchet proizvodstva v maslodobyvaiushchei i zhiroperera batyvaiushchei promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat. Vol.2. [Special methods in the analysis of raw material and semiprocessed and finished products] Spetsial'nye metody analiza syr'ia, polufabrikatov i gotovoi produktsii. 1959. 495 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Oil industries) (Oils and fats--Analysis)

VENGEROVA, P.S., DERZHAVIN, B.A.

Textile Industry and Fabrics

Greater variety of decorative fabrics. Tekst. prom. No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952, Unclassified.

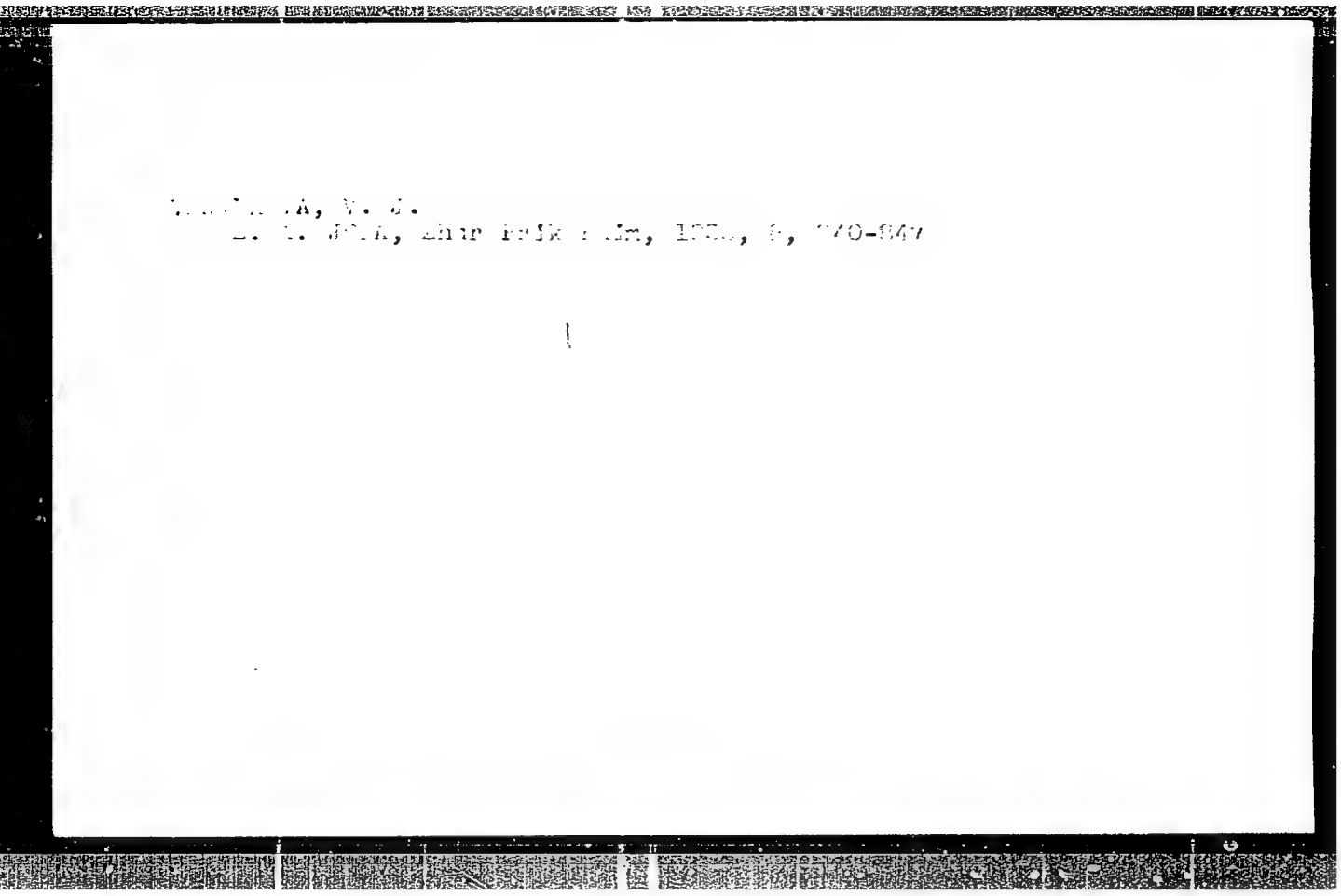


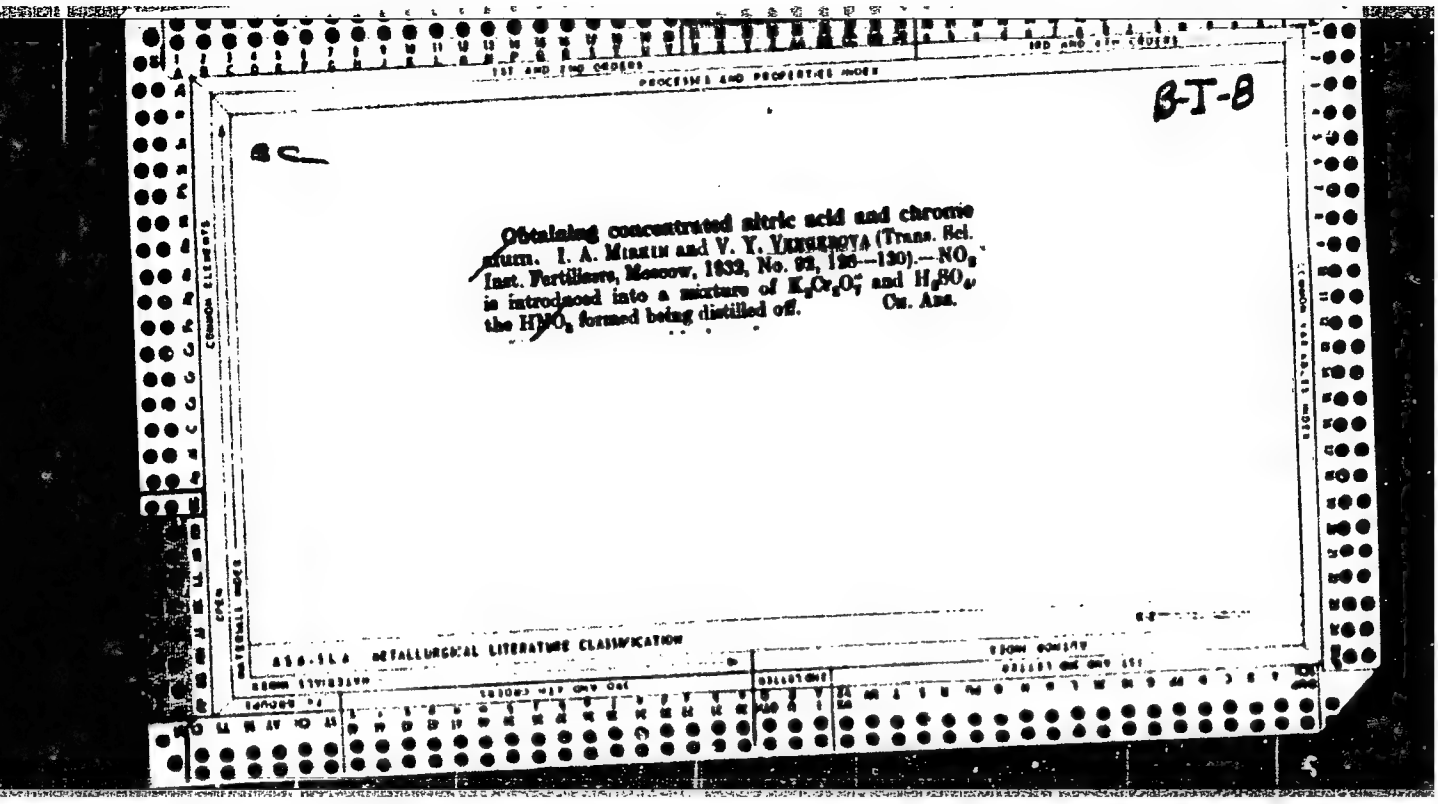
B-I-8

BC

Continuous control of precipitate and Ammoniac production. V. J. Vershbova, E. B. Brutskus, [illegible] E. V. Palmer (Zavod. Lab., 1934, 3, 1108—1110).—Sb electrodes are applicable to the electro-titration of H_3PO_4; 3 breaks are observed when H_3PO_4 is titrated with milk-of-CaO, and 2 with aq. NH_3. Apparatus is described for use under factory conditions. R. T.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



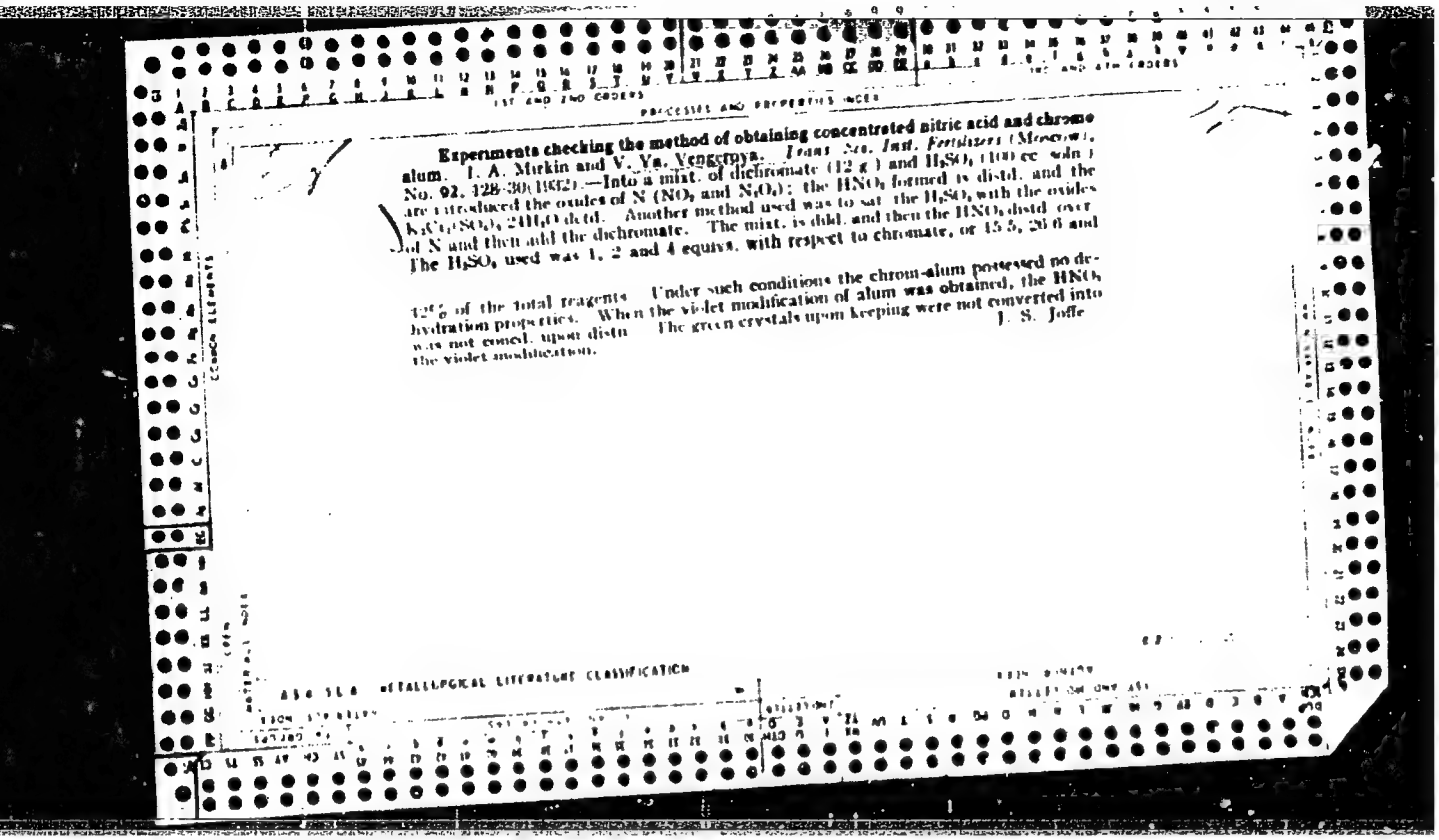


B-I-8

Obtaining concentrated nitric acid and chromic anhydride. I. A. Mikhlin and V. Y. Yerremova (Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers, Moscow, 1932, No. 92, 126—130).—NO_2 is introduced into a mixture of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and H_2SO_4, the HNO_3 formed being distilled off. Cu. Abs.

VENGEROVA, V. YA.,
Z. A. IOFA, ZhPKh 8, 840-7 (1935)

Continuous control of the production of calcium phosphate and Ammophos. A. V. [illegible], [illegible] and E. V. Pal'mer. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 3, [illegible]. In the preliminary paper [illegible] (cf. [illegible], C. A. 28, [illegible]) [illegible] described a modified [illegible] titration with the use of a [illegible] for the continuous control of the production of $CaHPO_4$ and Ammophos. The curves showed [illegible] breaks in the titration of H_3PO_4 with $Ca(OH)_2$, corresponding to the formation of $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$, $CaHPO_4$ and $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, and 2 breaks in the titration with NH_3, corresponding to $NH_4H_2PO_4$ and $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$. The conductometric method gave neg. results. Chas. Blanc



Experiments checking the method of obtaining concentrated nitric acid and chrome alum. I. A. Murkin and V. Ya. Yengerova. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers (Moscow)*, No. 92, 128-30 (1932).—Into a mixt. of dichromate (12 g.) and H_2SO_4 (100 cc. soln.) are introduced the oxides of N (NO and N_2O_3); the HNO_3 formed is distd. and the $K_2Cr_2(SO_4)_4 \cdot 24H_2O$ distd. Another method used was to sat. the H_2SO_4 with the oxides of N and then add the dichromate. The mixt. is dild. and then the HNO_3 distd. over. The H_2SO_4 used was 1, 2 and 4 equivs. with respect to chromate, or 15.5, 29.6 and 42.6% of the total reagents. Under such conditions the chrom-alum possessed no dehydration properties. When the violet modification of alum was obtained, the HNO_3 was not concd. upon distn. The green crystals upon keeping were not converted into the violet modification.

J. S. Joffe

Vengerovskiy VA

KISLITSYN, S.I.; SHIRKOV, I.P.; VENGEROVSKIY, V.A.; FEDOROV, D.F.; VAZHNOV, B.N.; TRUNTSEV, D.S.

Rostrum of periodical's readers, inventors, efficiency promoters, and innovators at readers' conference in Moscow. Izobr. v SSSR 2 no.9:37 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR (for Shirkov). 2.Zavod "Serp i molot" (for Fedorov, Truntsev) 3.Byuro sodeystviya ratsionalizatsii i izobretatel'stvu Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Drevmash (for Vazhnov).

(Moscow--Inventions)
(Moscow--Suggestion systems)

VENGERSKAYA, Kh. Ya.; LYUBETSKIY, Kh. Z.; TAREVA, G.A.

Working conditions in testing new phosphate insecticides. Gig. i san. 24 no.5:12-17 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Uzbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarnogo instituta.
(PHOSPHATES, pois.
insecticides, pre. in indust. (Rus))

62/49T54

VENGERSKAYA, KH. YA.

USSR/Medicine - Air Purification Jul 49
Medicine - Mercury Poisoning

"Possible Causes of Micromercurialism in Commercial Premises," Kh. Ya. Vengerskaya, Te. E. Sofiyova, Uzbekistan Sci Res Sanitation Inst, 2½ pp

"Gig i San" No 7

Toxic effects of minute amounts of mercury in the air were first noted in 1926. Chief causes of air contamination are vapor from mercury rectifiers and evaporation from open manometer surfaces. It is, however, impossible to limit

62/49T54

USSR/Medicine - Air Purification Jul 49
(Contd)

the problem to determining the amount of mercury in the air. Many other factors must first be studied.

62/49T54

SALIKHODZHAYEV, S.S.; VENGERSKAYA, Kh.Ya.

Aspects of work hygiene in the production of hard alloys. Porosh. met. 2 no.2:106-110 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitarii, gigiyeny i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(Powder metallurgy—Hygienic aspects)

VENGEROVSKAYA, O. A.

Vengerovskaya, O. A. -- "Experience in Treating Hypertonic Disease in Functional States Using Ionogenesis with Eupnine, Either the Usual Method or in the Form of a Galvanic Collar Combined with Ordinary Water Baths." From the Clinical Department, Tomsk Inst of Physical Methods of Treatment. Tomsk, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

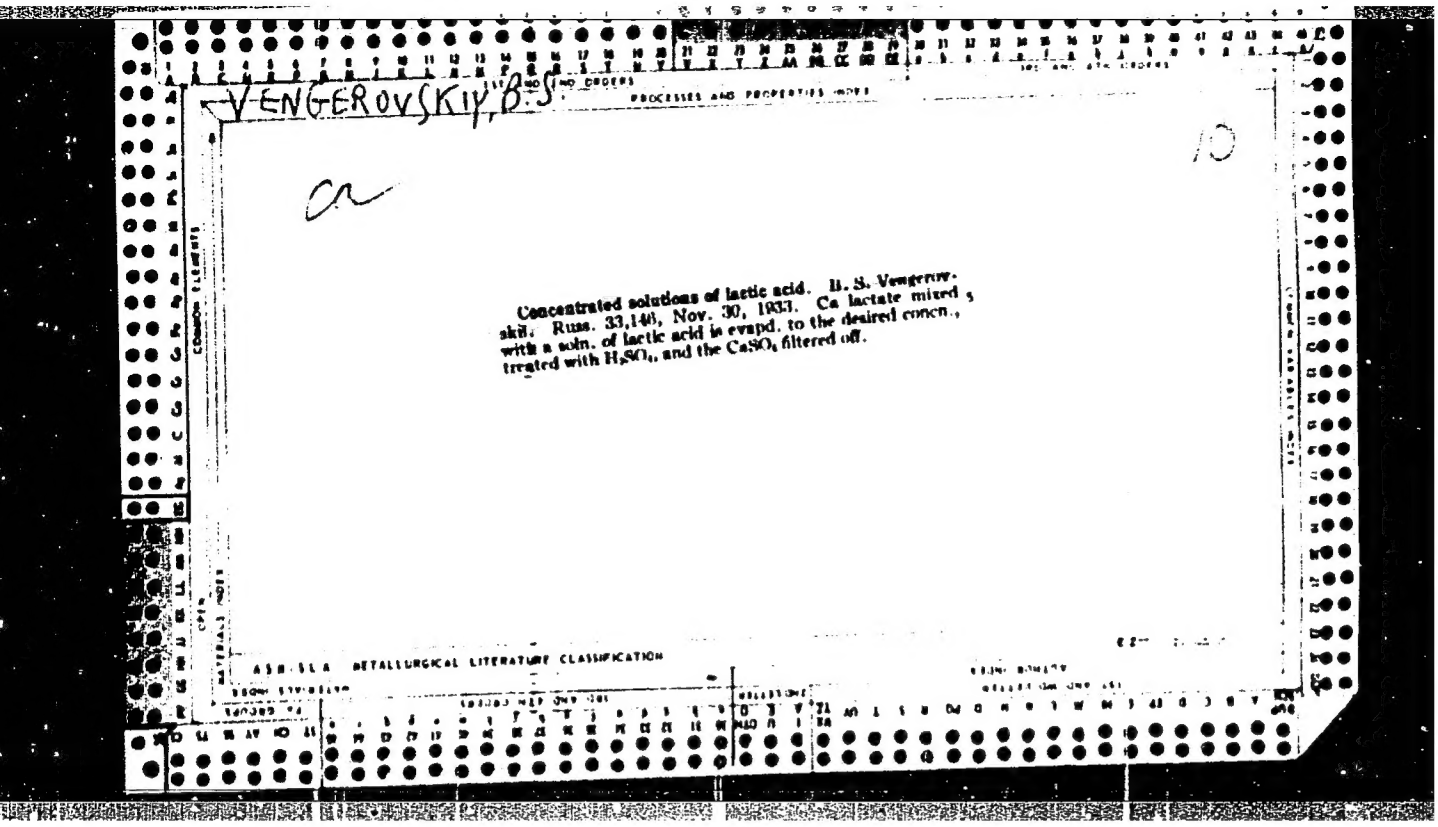
So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 12, 1956

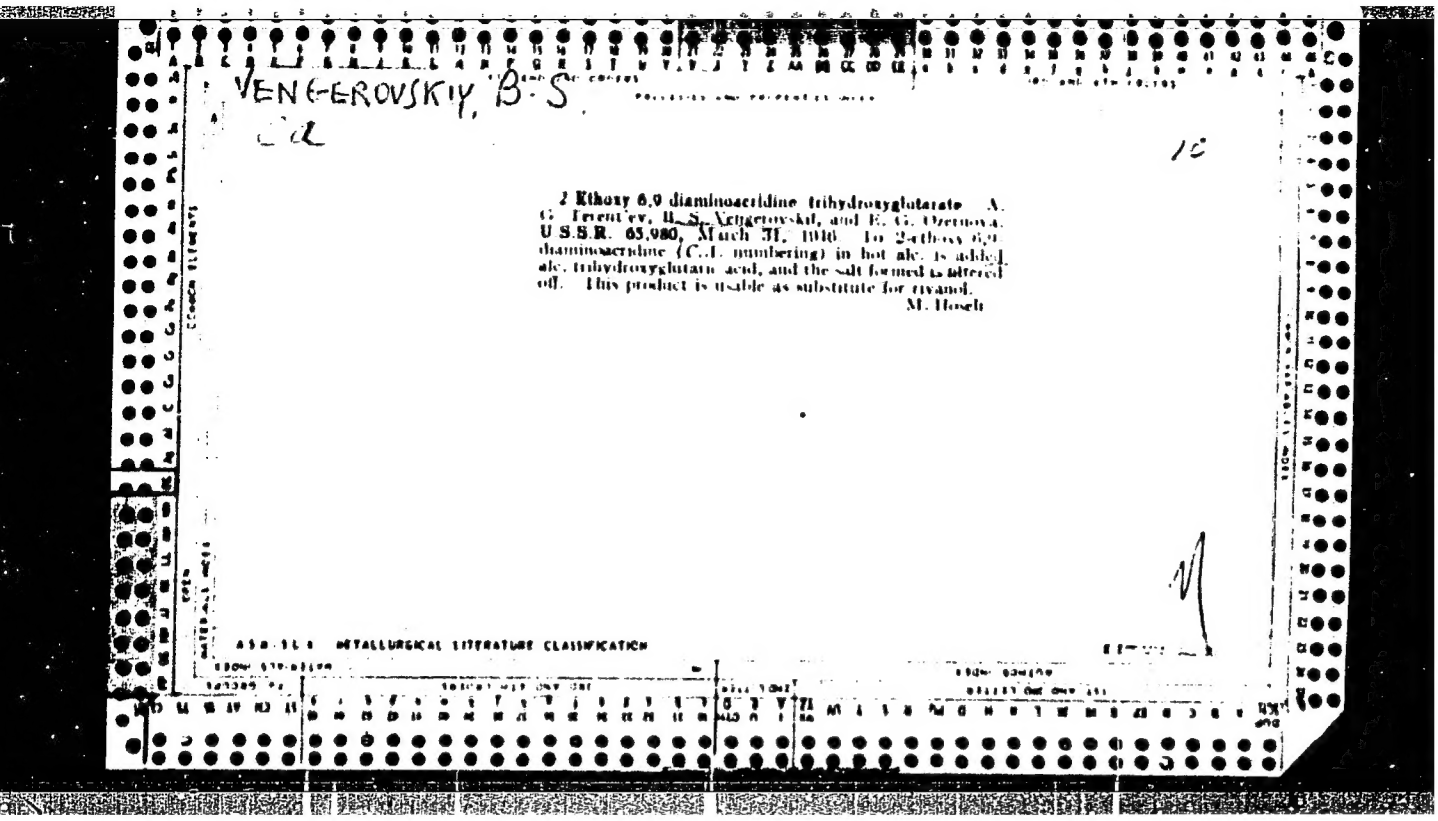
VENGEROVSKAYA, O.A.

Bromide ionophoresis, in general application and as galvanic collar, and combined with baths for treating hypertension. Klin.med. 34 no.7: 92 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz Tomskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizicheskikh metodov lecheniya i kurortologii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.S.Saratikov)

(HYPERTENSION) (BROMIDES) (BATHS)





VENGEROVSKIY, B. S.

2 Ethoxy 6,9 diaminoacridine trihydroxyglutarate. A. G. Ivanov, B. S. Vengerovskaĭ, and E. G. Ozerova. U.S.S.R. 65,980, March 31, 1946. To 2-ethoxy-6,9-diaminoacridine (C.I. numbering) in hot alc. is added alc. trihydroxyglutaric acid, and the salt formed is filtered off. This product is usable as substitute for trivanol.

M. Hosch

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION